The Bombay Gazette.

[With Supplement.

No. 9270—New Series. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, JULY 23, 1879.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follow:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

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All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied. Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY.

Subscription for one Year, *Post Free in India*, Rs. 12. Postage to England, Rs. 6-8.

Price per Copy ..... As. 4.

All Orders, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

WILL DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. MADURA, 1,943 Tons, on SATURDAY, 26th July, 1879, at 3 P.M., calling at Rutnagherry Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Coompta, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Beypore, Calicut, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Nagapatam, Madras, Cocconada, Visagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point. Ports are called at in the foregoing or any order.

Conveyance to the Neilgherry Hills.—The steamers are timed to reach Beypore at daybreak, and arrangements have been made for a train to leave Beypore specially in connection with the steamers' arrival to convey passengers right through to Mettapolium, where they will arrive at 7-45 P. M., and after staying for the night can proceed up the Ghat early the following morning.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. MAHRATTA, 742 Tons, on WEDNESDAY, 23rd July, 1879, at 4 P.M., calling at KURRACHEE, GWADUR, MUSCAT, JASK, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO and BUSSORAH, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. AKOLA, 578 Tons, on SATURDAY, 26th July, 1879, at 2 P. M.

FOR LONDON, VIA SUEZ, ALGIERS AND LISBON.

S. S. INDIA, 1,059 Tons, on FRIDAY, 25th July 1879, connecting at Aden with S. S. AGRA, 1,907 Tons.

Saloon passage ..... Rs. 500
Second Class passage ..... „ 335

The Agra is due in London on 6th September. Transfer at Aden made by Company.

FOR NATAL, MOZAMBIQUE, ZANZIBAR, ADEN, HODEIDA AND JEDDAH.

S. S. INDIA, 1,059 Tons, on FRIDAY, 25th July 1879. Cargo and Passengers for Hodeida and Jeddah can be sent by this steamer at through rates. A favourable opportunity of passage to Natal is offered as the Union Company's steamer is timed to leave Zanzibar for Natal within 24 hours of India's arrival.

FOR RANGOON (CALLING AT INTERMEDIATE PORTS SHOULD INDUCEMENT OFFER.)

S. S. CHUPRA, 1,988 Tons, on THURSDAY, 24th July, 1879.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 21st July, 1879.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st of each Month.

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	Rs. 230	Rs. 150	Rs. 40	Including Wines
Suez	360	220	80	
Port Said	380	240	90	
Messina	500	340	140	
Naples	500	340	140	
Leghorn	500	340	140	
Genoa	500	340	140	
Marseilles	520	350	145	Without Wines

Children under 2 years, free of charge: Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE of CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Handbooks. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be learnt from the Agent.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:

MANILLA to sail on FRIDAY, 1st August 1879.
ASSIRIA to sail on MONDAY, 1st September 1879.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 a. m. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

For Hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 2, Hummum Street.

Bombay, April, 1879.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING, ENGRAVING, &c.

VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order at moderate prices.

Also,

WOODCUTS of every description engraved at shortest notice and at moderate prices.

Specimens may be seen at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

SCOTT & CO., M.R.C.V.S., VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Liver for Horses on Commission sale, Rs. 25 per month including syce; Horses in infirmary Re. 1 per day; Commission Rs. 17 from purchaser and seller on horse sold.

Every care and attention devoted to Shoeing and Breaking to Harness, both being under our immediate supervision. Horses sent from up-country will meet with a ready market.

Girgaum Veterinary Stables, Bombay, 11th July 1879.

ALWAYS ON HAND, AT

P. GRANT AND SON'S,

RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY,

SADDLERY AND HARNESS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

WHIPS, SPURS, AND MILITARY ACCOUTREMENTS.

PERRY DAVIS' VEGETABLE PAINKILLER.

Perry Davis & Son, Manufacturers and Proprietors Providence, Rhode Island, U.S.A.

UNSURPASSED AS A FAMILY MEDICINE AFTER FORTY YEARS' TRIAL.

IT is a purely and carefully prepared VEGETABLE COMPOUND.

And a complete mitigator of Pain.

A capital antidote for SCORPION STING and SNAKE BITES.

AS an application for BRUISES, BURNS, NEURALGIA and RHEUMATISM has no equal

AS A REMEDY FOR DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA.

Or any sort of Bowel Complaint it stands alone for efficiency and rapidity of action.

Full Directions accompany each bottle.

Retailed by Chemists all over the world.

Beware of Imitations exposed for sale in the Indian Bazars.

GENERAL AGENT AT BOMBAY,

ESUFALLY HIPTULLA,
No. 10, Fir Market near Jumma Masjid.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched for EUROPE:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1879
(s) MIRZAPORE	3763	600	A. Parish	25th July.
(s) OSELONG	1535	230	W. A. Sexton	1st Aug.
(s) NEPAUL	3536	650	J. S. Murray	8th do.
SURAT	3141	530	W. B. Breeze	15th do.
(s) AUSTRALIA	3663	600	G. F. Cates	22nd do.
BANGALORE	2512	450	C. Fraser	29th do.
(s) POONAH	3130	550	J. Orman	5th Sept.
VENETIA	2725	450	C. G. Ferrier	12th do.
(s) PEKIN	3717	600	W. Woolcott	19th do.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (s) proceed direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

ADAM TAIT,
Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 7th July 1879.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
INDUS	3462	600	S. D. Shallard	4th Aug.
KHIVA	2609	450	G. Lee	19th do.
GWALIOR	2732	450	J. C. Babot	1st Sept.
ANCONA	3203	600	E. G. Stead	15th do.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, at Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

ADAM TAIT,
Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 7th July 1879.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT GALLE.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
KASHGAR	2621	450	E. J. Baker	15th Aug.
SIAM	3014	500	G. N. Hector	12th Sept.
ASSAM	3633	500	N. Stewart	10th Oct.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, at Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

ADAM TAIT,
Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 7th July 1879.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY 2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF COMMISSARIAT STORES.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 23rd instant, at 12 o'clock noon, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Town Barracks, by order of the Executive Commissariat Officer, Presidency—

A quantity of unserviceable Commissariat stores.

SALE OF SUPERIOR FIRST CLASS TEAK SCANTLINGS.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 24th inst., at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at Tank Bandar.

Ex "Nimrod."

100 tons superior first class Teak Scantlings of various sizes to suit the requirements of purchasers.

SALE OF SUPERIOR BLACKWOOD LOGS.

ON FRIDAY, the 25th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Tank Bunder on the premises of the Bombay Saw Mills Company, Limited, about 100 superior blackwood logs.

In small lots to suit the convenience of purchasers.

SALE OF MACHINERY.

On TUESDAY, the 29th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Mazagon Darookhana, the undermentioned machinery on account and at the risk of Mr. Ebram Ramjee, the mortgagor thereof.

Marine boiler, steam engine, condenser engine, bed plate, crank shaft, low and high pressure cylinders, low and high pressure slide valve, low and high pressure pistons, eccentric rods, piston rods, propeller shafts, screws, crab winches, blocks, pulleys, plates, pipes, stones, beamscale with weights, jolly boat, wooden spars, &c.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and the balance within 3 days.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES AT MALABAR HILL, NEAR THE POLICE CHOWKEY.

On SATURDAY, the 26th instant, sale commencing at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of Bai Motibai, widow and executrix of the will of the late Bomanjee Jamsetjee Moolla, the undermentioned valuable properties.

Lot No. 1.

All that piece of Pension and Tax ground (as per a plan annexed hereto) together with the dwelling house and buildings standing thereon, situate on the east side of Malabar Hill Road, in the Island of Bombay, registered by the Collector of Pension and Tax under No. 156, and by the Collector of Assessment under No. 26, and bounded on the east by Government ground and private road to Government House, on the west by the said Malabar Hill Road, on the north by Government ground and on the south by Lot No. 2.

Lot No. 2.

All that piece of Pension and tax ground containing by admeasurement 2,681 square yards and one-ninth of a square yard or thereabouts, together with the substantial upperstoried bungalow, stable and outhouses standing thereon, situate on the east side of Malabar Hill Road, in the Island of Bombay, registered by the Collector of Pension and Tax under No. 156 and by the Collector of Assessment under No. 27, and bounded on the east by Government ground and private road to Government House, on the west by the said Malabar Hill Road, on the north by the property described as lot No. 3, and which said premises are now in the occupation of T. L. F. Beaumont, Esq.

Lot No. 3.

All that piece of Pension and Tax ground (a small portion of which is taken on lease from Government and forms part of the compound), containing by admeasurement 2,226 square yards or thereabouts, together with the substantial bungalow, stable and outhouses standing thereon, situate on the east side of Malabar Hill Road, in the Island of Bombay, registered by the Collector of Pension and Tax under No. 156, and by the Collector of Assessment under No. 29, and bounded on the east by Government ground and private road to Government House, on the west by the said Malabar Hill Road, on the north by the property described as Lot No. 2, and on the south by the property described as Lot No. 4, and which said premises were formerly in the occupation of Dr. Arnott.

Lot No. 4.

All that piece of Pension and Tax ground (a very small portion of which is taken on lease from Government and forms part of the compound), containing by admeasurement 1,783 square yards or thereabouts, together with the uppestoried bungalow, stable, and outhouses standing thereon, situate on the east side of Malabar Hill Road, in the Island of Bombay, registered by the Collector of Pension and Tax under No. 156, and by the Collector of Assessment under No. 30, and bounded on the east by Government ground and private road to Government House, on the west by the said Malabar Hill Road, on the north by the property lately belonging to W. Loudon, Esq.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply at the office of the undersigned where the plans of the property could be seen.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 23rd July, 1879.

BENNETT AND COMPANY. No. 4, FORBES STREET.

AUCTION SALE of cloth and serge cuttings, Cadet pattern boots, great coats, cloaks and capes, empty cases, tarred wrappers, &c., &c., at the Army Clothing Department, Nesbit Lane, Byculla.

Under instructions from the Superintendent Army Clothing, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will, TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 24th instant, at 1 p. m., sell by Public Auction at the abovementioned place, the following goods, viz., about 600 maunds cloth and serge, cutting, &c., a few pairs cadet pattern boots, great coats, capes, empty cases, tarred wrappers, &c., &c.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and the balance on delivery of goods, which must be removed within 3 days from the day of sale.

On SATURDAY, the 26th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, by order of the concerned on account of the undermentioned parties.

On account and risk of Abdool Tyeb Roosum Ally.

A T B—1,299,102—4 cases buttons, reflectors, wicks, &c., ex "Alnwick Castle."

On account and risk of Abdool Ally Dawood Khan.

A D—32, 35/6, 43/4—5 cases padlocks, pins, pens, hooks and eyes, ex "Trentham Hall."

On account and risk of Noormahomed H. Cassum.

N H C—3/5—3 cases buttons, pomholders, purses, &c., ex "Avondale."

On account and risk of Esse Jamal.

E J 17/18—2 cases padlocks and purses, ex "Surat."

On account and risk of Esmaljee Essoobhoy.

E E—3/3—3 cases Amorces, ex "Lumley Castle."

On MONDAY, the 28th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the Nepean Sea Road, Malabar Hill, the valuable and handsome blackwood household furniture, best plated rich crockery and glassware, a mahogany grand square piano by Schiedmayer and Soehne, a circular glass fronted miniature brougham, by Thorn, a bay Arab horse, &c., the property of Major C. H. Strutt.

Also a quantity of glass and plated ware, crockery, &c., the property of another gentleman having no further use of them.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view four days before the day of sale.

On THURSDAY, the 31st instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Vincent Lodge, 201, Malabar Hill, the very valuable and handsome French polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, an English-built barouche, a pair of handsome fast trotting grey Arab horses (if not previously disposed of by private sale), sets of double harness, a large collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., &c., the property of E. Gay, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view four days before the day of sale.

N. B.—The plants will be sold at 4 p.m., on the same day.

On SATURDAY, the 2nd August, at 2 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms by order of the concerned and on account and risk of Abdool Ally Dawood Khan.

A B—1-14 = gilt chains, hardware, ex Lord of the Isles.

On account and risk of Abdool Tyeb Hoosan Ally.

A T E—103-4 = 2 cases buttons, hardware, ex Avondale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 23rd July, 1879.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 24th instant, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their Usual Weekly Auction Sale at their Rooms, of a quantity of Grey and Coloured Piece Goods, Twist, &c., &c.

7 cases plain and striped challis.
2 ditto linnen ducks.
3 bales grey dhoties
2 bales grey shirtings.
10 bales grey T cloth
8 bales printing papers.
10 boxes portwine.

AUCTION SALE OF CARRIAGE FURNITURE, OIL CARPETS, HARDWARE, &c., &c.

On MONDAY, the 28th instant, at 2 p m., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Cowasjee Patell Street, No. 83, in the godown of Messrs. Dossabhoy Merwanjee and Co. the following on account of the concerned, such as hides No. 1 and 2, oil carpets, plain and drill, blue duck and drill, whip lockets, standard top props, stump joints, bolt cutters, Warren's clamps, New York drilling machine, pains mill, boxing machine, knives, ash butt poles, kick rails, spokes, mail axles, brass oil cup nuts, oak rims, &c., &c.

Samples of hardware, such as die plate, globe valve Brown's tongs, pipe cutter, cutter wheels, wrench, clasp and cutter for wrench, gas elbows, tees, crosses, plugs, wrought iron, enamelled and galvanized pipes. A few dozen American chairs, lanterns, ladders, 6 bales coir fibre, union, tee, and post office scales, iron walking-stick stands, &c., &c.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 22nd July, 1879.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

SATURDAY, JULY 26TH.

FAREWELL BENEFIT OF

MR. HARRY St. MAUR.

UNDER THE DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE OF GENERAL HEWETT, THE OFFICERS AND MEN OF THE BOMBAY VOLUNTEERS.

COOL AS A CUCUMBER.

SCREAMING COMEDY,

NAVAL ENGAGEMENTS.

THE BANK OF BENGAL will be CLOSED for the COCOANUT HOLIDAYS on SATURDAY and MONDAY, the 2nd and 4th August, 1879.

For the Bank of Bengal,

G. W. MOULTRIE,
Agent.

Bombay, 22nd July 1879.

HORSES FOR SALE.

FRESH BATCHES of ARABS of this SEASON'S ARRIVAL, some amongst them Chargers, Hunters, Racers, pairs of horses, &c., &c., &c.; also large number of Persians of this season's arrival.

JAMASJEE COWASJEE,
Bhendy Bazar Stable, Feral Road, No. 116.

Bombay, 23rd July 1879.

BYCULLA CLUB.—The HALF YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the MEMBERS of the BYCULLA CLUB will be held at the Club House, on SATURDAY, the 23rd August, 1879, at 6 o'clock p.m.

GEORGE K. REMINGTON,
Honorary Secretary.

22nd July, 1879.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Italian Mail Steamer MANILLA, Captain DODERO, ARRIVED in Bombay harbour on the 22nd instant, are hereby requested to SEND BILLS of LADING for counter-signature, and PAY FREIGHTS (if any), and apply for DELIVERY ORDERS at the Company's Office, No. 2, Hummum Street, without delay.

All claims for short delivery, &c., must be sent in before the departure of the steamer, otherwise they will not be admitted under any circumstances.

C. GRONDONA,
Agent, Rubattino S. N. Company.

COMMISSARIAT.

SUPPLY of BED and PILLOW CASES.—TENDERS will be received by the Executive Commissariat Officer, at Bombay and Poona, at 1 p. m., on MONDAY, the 28th instant.

Forms of Tenders and Schedules, with further particulars, can be had on application at either of the above offices.

A. PHELPS, Lieut.-Colonel,
Executive Commissariat Officer, Presidency.

Bombay, Executive Commissariat Office, 21st July 1879.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.—Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction. In the Matter of the Indian Companies' Act X. of 1866, and in the Matter of GEORGE III. JUTE AND WOOL SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, Limited, in Liquidation.

CASSUMBHOY DHURUMSEY ..... Petitioner.

The Honorable Mr. JUSTICE BAYLEY has, by an Order dated the 12th day of June, 1879, appointed CHARLES AGNEW TURNER, Esq., of Bombay, to be OFFICIAL LIQUIDATOR of the abovenamed Company.—Dated this 9th day of July, 1879.

G. H. FARRAN,
Prothonotary.

Messrs. TYABJEE & SAYANI,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

NOTICE.

THE following STORES are FOR SALE in the Government Telegraph Store Depôt, Borce Bunder, Bombay, for which Tenders will be received up to Noon of MONDAY, the 28th instant:—

15722 Insulator Stalks of sorts, *Old*, from 5½" to 6½" in length.
15292 Insulator Stalks, New, 6¼" length.

Tenders should quote price offered for New and Old separately.

Samples of both can be seen at the Office at any time during Office hours.

The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the highest or any Tender.

P. GERRARD,
Sub-Assistant in Charge Government Telegraph Stores, Bombay.

Bombay, 22nd July 1879.

NOTICE is hereby given, that JOHN BARRETTO, GABRIEL VIEGAS, and SALVADOR VIEGAS will and Testament of inhabitants of SANOEL De SILVA deceased, late of Pamba [illegible] &c., deceased, all that piece of land or ground and cart or cocoanut garden called Goiwaddy, situate on the Hansalla road, in Mahim, without the Fort, in the Island of Bombay, and containing by admeasurement eight thousand four-hundred and five square yards, be they little, more, or less, together with the bungalow and other buildings thereon erected and built, and which are assessed by the Collector of Pension and Tax under No. 618, and are bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the east by the Mahim road, on or towards the west by the cart of Celestino de Almeida, on or towards the north by the public passage, and on or towards the south by the cart lately sold to Wittoba Jeevunjee and other buildings standing thereon, were formerly in the occupation of Pascoal Manoel de Silva, deceased, and now are in the occupation of his said Executors. Any person claiming any right, title, or interest in or to the aforesaid property, whether by way of mortgage, inheritance, or otherwise, is hereby required to make the same known to the undersigned at their Office in Elphinstone Circle, opposite the New High Court, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date of this advertisement, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to such claims, if any such there be.—Dated this 22nd day of July, 1879.

BHAISHUNKER AND DINSHA,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

THE ONLY PERFECT HAIR DYE.

D. S. KEMP & Co.'s

CIRCASSIAN FLUID.

SURPASSES all existing dyes in the purity delicacy, and natural appearance of its results.

Per Case, Rs. 2.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

MEDICAL AND HYGIENIC APPLIANCES.

	Rs. a.		Rs. a.
Air Beds	45 0	to	52 0
Air Cushions and Pillows	4 0	„	7 8
Artificial Eyes	0 0	„	10 0
Bath Brushes, Gloves, and Rubbers	0 12	„	3 8
Breast Supporters for Nursing	2 0	„	4 0
Chest Protectors, Lamb's Wool	2 0	„	4 0
Cholera Belts	0 0	„	2 12
Corpulency Belts	0 0	„	12 0
Elastic Belts for Ladies	5 0	„	25 0
Elastic Stockings, Wristlets, &c	4 0	„	10 0
Enema Apparatus	3 0	„	15 0
Flesh Gloves and Rubbers	0 12	„	3 8
Ice Bags, India Rubber	0 0	„	4 4
India Rubber Waterproof Sheeting, yard	0 0	„	4 0
Inhalers	3 0	„	9 0
Hot Water Bottles, India Rubber	5 0	„	10 0
Do. do. Tin	2 8	„	6 0
Magneto Electric Machines	18 0	„	27 0
Milk Testers	0 0	„	3 0
Nursery Lamps	0 0	„	4 8
Respirators	0 0	„	8 8
Riding Belts	0 0	„	7 0
Spray Producers	4 8	„	9 0
Trusses	2 and upwards.		

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

STOUT WATERPROOF GROUND SHEETS,

FITTED WITH BRASS EYELETS.

6 feet by 3	feet ..... each	Rs.	9 0
7 „	4½ „ ..... „	„	14 0
8 „	5 „ ..... „	„	20 0

DRAB TWILL SHEETING with the Waterproofing between two textures, very durable, 60 inches wide ..... per yard „ 6 8

Ditto in Sheets, about 7½ by 5 ft. each „ 22 8

Ten per cent. Discount for Cash.

TREACHER AND CO., LIMITED,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, ND POONA.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 8 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line 8 As. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

CONCERT in GYMKHANA PAVILION on WEDNESDAY, 23rd instant, 9 p.m. For Members and their friends—ADMISSION, RUPEES THREE.

MUSIC LESSONS given by a Gentleman. Please apply D. M., this office.

A SAMPLE of AUSTRALIAN WINES and RED CROSS JAMS and JELLIES at PURVIS' AGENCY, very cheap. Trial orders solicited.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1879. Price Rs. 5; with postage Rs. 5-2. *Bombay Gazette* Office.

INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLER'S GUIDE, showing every Railway Station on the Indian Lines, with Tables of Fares, and other information required by travellers, with a Coloured Map of India. Published monthly at the *Bombay Gazette* Office. Price As. 8.

CHEDDAR CHEESE, in cut, 12 As. per lb. HAM, a fresh supply, 14 As. per lb. J. PEARSE, 25, Apollo Street.

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED.

THE STATIONERY DEPARTMENT

OF the Company's business comprises WRITING APPLIANCES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, for use in the office of the man of business, the study of the litterateur, or the boudoir of the lady, and the following large and varied stock of PAPERS AND ENVELOPES, deserves special attention, having, after long experience, been selected by the management as most suited for use in the Indian Climate.

CASH PRICE LIST, MAY 1879.

IMPERIAL TREASURY STATIONERY.

Recommended as possessing many of the excellencies of a hand-made paper, combined with the best characteristics of a paper made by machine.

It is of medium roughness, just sufficiently glazed to render the passage of the pen agreeable; whilst its hardness, closeness, and evenness of texture ensure its availability for use during the wet season.

	Paper, box of 5 Quires. *Thick Quality.*	*Extra Thick Quality.*	Envelopes, box of 125. *Oblong.*	*Square.*
Queen's	Rs. 1 2	Rs. 1 6	.....	Rs. 1 4
Princess's	1 2	1 6	Rs. 1 4	.....
Albert	1 4	1 8	1 2	1 6
Small Octavo	1 8	1 12	1 4	1 8
Large Octavo	2 0	2 4	1 8	1 12
Large Quarto	.....	4 8	1 8	1 12

EXTRA-SUPERFINE WATER-LINED SATIN STATIONERY.

Presents the advantages of agreeable surface, resistance to the action of damp, substantial texture, and availability for Inland and Overland Correspondence.

	Paper, packet of 5 Quires.	*Oblong.*	Envelopes, box of 100. *Square.*
Small Octavo	Rs. 1 4	Rs. 1 2	Rs. 1 4
Large Octavo	1 4	1 4	1 8
Large Quarto	2 8	1 4	1 8

PRINCE OF WALES' STATIONERY.

A thin opaque Paper with water-lined ruling, suitable for Inland and Overland Postage.

	Paper, packet of 5 Quires.	Envelopes, box of 100. *Oblong.*
Medium Octavo	Rs. 1 4	Rs. 1 2
Medium Quarto	3 0	1 8

VELLUM WOVE BANK PAPER AND ENVELOPES.

Large octavo, boxes containing 5 quires paper and 100 envelopes, Rs. 4-0.

TREACHER'S NEW OVERLAND ALDINE BANK STATIONERY.

Of pleasing azure tint, agreeable surface, and adapted for Inland and Overland postage. Wrappers surmounted by the Arms of the City of Bombay.

	Paper, packet of 5 Quires.	Envelopes, box of 100. *Oblong.*
Large Octavo	Rs. 1 2	Rs. 1 2
Large Quarto	2 4	1 2

IMPERIAL TREASURY REPP STATIONERY.

In different tints, for invitations, &c., very fashionable for local correspondence.

	Paper, box of 5 Quires.	Envelopes, box of 125.
Albert	Rs. 2 0	Square Rs. 1 12
Small Octavo	2 4	„ 2 0

IMPERIAL TREASURY VELLUM REPP STATIONERY.

Cream laid, of double thick quality.

	Paper, box of 5 Quires.	Envelopes, box of 125.
Albert	Rs. 2 0	Square Rs. 1 12
Small Octavo	2 4	„ 2 0

RIBBON REPPED PAPER AND ENVELOPES.

Small Octavo, Box containing 2 Quires Paper and 50 Envelopes ..... Rs. 2 4

THE NEW JAPANESQUE STATIONERY.

The peculiar artistic ornamentation of paper in use by the upper classes of Japan for ceremonial and complimentary purposes has suggested this beautiful style to the manufacturers,

Small Octavo, box containing 2 quires paper and 50 envelopes ..... Rs. 3 0

PAPIER DE LUXE.

A combined Note Paper and Envelopes,

Albert, Box containing 50 Sheets ..... Rs. 2 4

CHIT STATIONERY.

Of good quality, at reasonable prices.

Paper, Packet of 5 Quires.		Envelopes, box of 100.	
Ladies' Size	Rs. 0 14	Oblong	Rs. 0 12
Gentlemen's Size	Rs. 1 2	„	0 14
		Square	Rs. 0 14
		„	1 0

PAPERS AND ENVELOPES STAMPED WITH CUSTOMER'S OWN DIES AT SHORT NOTICE.

OFFICE AND MOURNING STATIONERY, FOOLSCAP AND BLOTTING PAPERS, &c

Sample Books of Stationery for actual reference as to quality and style are furnished to Mofussil Constituents upon application.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

THACKER & CO., LIMITED.

STATIONERY.

HALF TOLA NOTE PAPER small 8vo. cream laid, 1 sheet and 1 envelope weighing under Half Tola (half anna postage). Per Ditto packet	Rs.	1	4
Square envelopes to match, per 100		1	4
THACKER'S EXTRA SUPERFINE WATER-LINED SATIN NOTE PAPER, large 8vo., 1 sheet and 1 envelope under Half Tola, 3½ sheets and envelope under half oz. ..... per 5 quire packet		1	8
Envelopes to match ..... per box of 100		1	8
WATERLINED SUPERFINE NOTE PAPER, large 8vo., cream, blue, violet, or chamois *per packet*		1	6
Envelopes to match ..... per box of 100		1	6
OVERLAND LETTER PAPER, large 4to., water-lined, cream or blue ..... *per packet*		2	12
WHATMAN'S HAND-MADE WOVE BANK POST, cream or blue, large 8vo ..... *per packet*		2	8
Ditto large quarto ..... *per packet*		5	0
Envelopes to match either of above ..... per 100		2	4
BARONIAL NOTE PAPER, cream laid, treble thick, finest quality—			
Large 8vo ..... per 5 quire packet		2	12
Post 8vo		2	8
"Albert" or Invitation Note		2	0
"Queen's," a still smaller size		1	12
Baronial Letter Paper, Quarto		4	8
Envelopes to match the above, *Square*—			
Half large 8vo ..... per box of 100		2	8
Half Post 8vo, do.		2	0
Half Albert do.		1	12
Half Queen's do.		1	8
IMPERIAL TREASURY VELLUM WOVE, double thick—			
Large 8vo ..... per box of 5 quires		2	12
Post 8vo ..... ditto		2	4
Envelopes to match, oblong, for large 8vo.. per box of 125		2	12
Ditto for Post 8vo		2	8
WATERLOW'S Large 8vo. Cream-laid Note, highly glazed, extra finish ..... per 5 quire packet.		2	12
Superfine Ivory Note, thick Cream-laid Satin—Post 8vo. size

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

TUESDAY EVENING, 22ND JULY 1879.

We have still to record extreme dulness in every branch of business, with no perceptible symptoms of any early change for the better, although prospects for the more distant future are more encouraging owing to better advices from the districts, rain having fallen very generally throughout the presidency during the past few days.

Consols in London are still quoted at 97⅞; French Rentes at 118¾; and Enfaced Rupee Paper at 77⅞ for Fours and 83⅜ for Fours-and-a-half.

In the London General Produce Markets no change is reported. Linseed is reported quiet with a decline of 6d. per quarter in Calcutta to arrive. Rapeseed firm at previous prices. Wheat is evidently still tending downwards, the arrival quotations for Club No. 2 being reduced 3d. per quarter, while Soft Red is said to be unquotable.

Piece Goods in Manchester are still given by Reuter as quiet but steady. Cotton in Liverpool, however, becomes weaker daily. Yesterday's market having closed flat, sales 6,000 bales, of which 700 were Surats. Spot prices are reduced 1-16d. per lb. all round, making the quotation for Mid.-Orleans 6 11-16d. and for Fair Dhollera 5 5-16d. per lb. In New York the decline is still more marked, ready Mid.-Uplands having receded from 11 13-16 to 11 9-16 cents., and October shipment from 11·05 to 10·99 cents. per lb.

As regards the New American Crop the Liverpool *Daily Post* of 2nd instant has the following :—

The American crop accounts continue favourable. The *New York Financial Chronicle* estimates the increased acreage at 5½ per cent. against about 2 per cent. as computed by the Washington Agricultural Bureau. An increase of 5½ per cent. on 5,200,000 bales would give 5,330,000 bales with a fair picking season. The first bale of the new crop has been received at Galveston. Telegrams are at hand reporting some injury to the Egyptian crop by worms, but it is not supposed that the damage is very serious.

Bar Silver in London according to Reuter has declined from 51 11-16d. to 51 9-16d., but private messages quote 51¾d. equivalent to about 1s. 7¾d. per Rupee.

Exchange, owing to the drop in Silver opened dull with a decline of 1-32d. in Bank Bills and 1-16d. in House Paper, and for a time seemed steady at that level, but later in the day, on Calcutta advices coming weaker, a further fall of like extent was established, at which the market closes with a downward tendency.

So far as we can learn there is nothing of a special character to account for the present decline. Some people talk of the possibility of the Sutro tunnel having begun already to increase the supply of Silver, but we attach no importance to this, our own opinion being that the fall in Silver is the effect, not the cause, of the decline in Exchange on this side, which, in turn, is partly the result of one of the usual fluctuations, but mainly due to the limited character of the export trade doing both here and in Calcutta. We quote at the close :—

Bank Bills, on demand	...Rs. 7 11-16d.	per Rupee.
Do. 6 months' sight	...Rs. 7 15-16d.	,,
Credits, 4 ,, ,,	...Rs. 7¾d.	,,
Documents, 4 ,, ,,	...Rs. 7 15-16d.	,,
France 3 ,, ,,	...3·10½	,,

On Calcutta rates are practically unaltered, demand being quoted at ¼ per cent. premium, 60 days' sight at ¼ per cent. discount, both buyers.

Government Paper opened very weak this morning owing to the fall in Sterling Exchange, and prices declined to Rs. 95 for Fours and Rs. 101 for Fours-and-a-half, but Calcutta quotations being still firm, a recovery took place in the afternoon, and there are now buyers at an advance of ¼ from the lowest point, say :—Fours, Rs. 95½ ; Fours-and-a-half, Rs. 101¾.

Shares show no improvement. There is no change in anything except Spinning and Weaving Mill Shares in which the greatest depression prevails, in part due to the dulness in Goods and Yarns and partly owing to the mills now in liquidation, the anticipated sale of which is always hanging over the market. We note a decline of Rs. 5 in Oriental, Rs. 10 in Bombay United, Rs. 20 in Manockjee Petit, Rs. 25 in National, Rs. 15 in Sassoon, and Rs. 40 per share in Morarjee Goculdass.

Cotton becomes more depressed daily owing to the adverse advices from Liverpool. Sellers continue to show great anxiety to dispose of their holdings, and to-day, in some instances, a further decline of Rs. 2 per candy is quoted without leading to business. The imports for the two days are 326 bales, making a total of 2,954 bales for the five days. We quote :—

Good Oomra Broach (nominal)...Rs. 230 per candy		f. p.
Good Oomra	(do. ...,, 222	,,
Good Dholleras	(nominal) ... 228	,,
F. G. F. do	..... ,, 218	,,
G. F. do	..... ,, 210	,,

Seeds are practically unchanged. A few purchases are reported from day to day of Linseed at Rs. 4-14, and Rapeseed at Rs. 6-13 to Rs. 6-14 per cent.

Freights show no change. For Liverpool by steamer 18s. 9d. is the quoted rate and by sail 20s., but very few engagements are making. For Havre and London we quote 20s., payable at port of discharge ; for Genoa and Marseilles 27s. 6d. and Trieste and Venice 32s. 6d., payable here at par.

Piece Goods.—In the spot demand there is no improvement to notice, and the clearances continue as formerly on an average of about 150 packages a day. Prices are weak although not quotably lower, and for future shipment the market is still steady, the better accounts from up-country giving a slightly firmer tone.

Coals continue very dull with nothing of importance doing either on the spot or to arrive. The last transaction reported in arrivals is a cargo of Australian, Brown's Dukinfield at Rs. 19 alongside.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE AND LISTS OF PASSENGERS BY SEA.

The s. s. William Burkitt, 1,213 tons, Captain G. W. Freeman, sailed yesterday for Galle, in ballast.

The brig Adela, 217 tons, Captain T. Matheson, will sail to-day for Mauritius, with a general cargo.

The R. I. S. N. Co's s. s. Akola, 315 tons, Captain W. Stuart, arrived in harbour on the 21st instant from Kurrachee, 19th July, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mrs. Barton, and 19 deck passengers.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Khiva, 1,506 tons, Captain George Lee, arrived in harbour yesterday from Venice, 27th June, with the English Mails and the following cargo :—259 packages piece goods, 11 bales twist, 140 bottles quick-silver, 2 cases glassware, 15 cases cochineal, 10 cases provisions, 16 cases glassbeads, 48 packages papers, 70 casks beer, 4 cases gold thread, 38 boxes silver, 3 boxes specie, 36 packages akulgura, 1 box pearls, 5 packages shells, 1 bundle ivory, and many packages merchandize.

ARRIVAL OF THE CHINA MAIL.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Mirzapore, 2,090 tons, Captain A. Parish, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta, 10th July, via Madras and Galle, with the following passengers :—From Hongkong.—Mr. and Mrs. Kyle, Mr. Gargill, and Mr. Boyce. From Singapore.—Mr. Fraser, and three in deck. From Galle.—Mr. A. Manist, Mr. Petit, and Mr. Morrison. She brought the following cargo :—From Shanghai.—2 cases silk piece goods, 20 packages silk, 392 cases tea, and 1 box gold. From Hongkong.—308 cases tea, 91 cases papers, 2 cases cotton piece goods, 121 cases vermillion, 19 packages sundries, 43 cases silk piece goods, 22 cases class beads, 425 packages silk, 5 cases white copper, 254 cases glass, 37 cases umbrellas, 8 packages sugar-candy, 300 bags sugar, 3 cases cigars, 50 cases cassia, 14 cases brass nails, 75 cases gallangal, 9 bundles matting, 1 case marbles, 30 cases Japanware, 2 boxes specie, 1 box rupees, 2 boxes gold coins, 5 cases gold leaves, and 2 boxes gold and silver ware. From Singapore.—240 cases benzoin, 68 cases nutmegs, 36 bags rags, 36 cases coffee, 3 packages gambogo, 25 bags tapioca, 1 case mace, 53 packages silk, and 2 boxes specie. From Penang.—2 packages patch leaves.

ARRIVALS.

July.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
21	Akola (s)	Stuart	Kurrachee, July 19.
22	Mirzapore (s)	Parish	Calcutta, July 10.
	Khiva (s)	Lee	Venice, June 27.

DEPARTURES.

July.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destinations.
22	Lucile	Scott	Oregon.
	Thunderbolt	Cliff	Kurrachee.
	William Burkitt(s).	Freeman	Galle.

The Brig Adela, Matharin, to Mauritius, obtained her por clearance yesterday.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Mirzapore, for Southampton.
Steamer Mooltan, to Coast and Calcutta.
Steamer Akola, to Kurrachee.

ADEN.

ARRIVALS.

June. July.		
10	Dragon, H M, s., Hawkins, from RasHafoon.	
3	Dagmar, I G, s., Enzor, from Perim.	
4	Dupleix, ss, Such, from Mauritius.	
4	Panjandi, ss, Melville, from Zanzibar.	
6	Bacido, It. G. Boat, DeAmessaga, from Zeilla.	
8	Indus, ss, Shallard, from London.	
9	Argyll, ss, Scott, from Hankow.	
9	Radnorshire, ss, Thomson, from Hanbow.	
9	Malabar, ss, Gould, from Hankow.	
9	Victoria, ss, Monforcon, from Sea & towed by.	
9	Nebo, ss, Morgan, from Perim.	
9	Patna, ss, Avern, from London.	
10	Manilla, ss, Dodero, from Bombay.	
10	Ayton, ss, Robertson, from Galle.	
10	Flamingo, ss, Ferguson, from Bombay.	
11	Helios, ss, Paquelin, from Marseilles.	
12	Nation, ss, Smith, from Bassein.	
12	Hankow, ss, Symington, from Hankow.	
12	Singapore, ss, Merrello, from Bombay.	
12	Mooltan, ss, Cossan, from Calcutta.	
13	Chyebassa, ss, Howell, from London.	
13	Abyssinia, ss, Dougherty, from Bombay.	
13	Orion, ss, Smerdon, from Calcutta.	
13	Bengalee, ss, Smith, from Bombay.	
13	Syracuse, ss, Bassett, from Hankow.	
14	Ramsay, ss, Bennett, from Bombay.	
14	Kamberi, ss, Symons, from Shanghai.	
14	Sea Gull H M, ss, Heron, from Muscowa.	
15	Mandalay, ss, Craigie, from Glasgow.	
15	Statesman, ss, Hughes, from Liverpool.	
15	Schodia, ss, Stone, from London.	
15	Assyria, ss, Hay, from Kurrachee.	

DEPARTURES.

July.		
9	Indus, ss, Shallard, for Bombay.	
9	Rapido, It G boat, DeAmessaga, to Italy.	
9	Argyll, ss, Scott, to London.	
9	Radnorshire, ss, Thomson, to London.	
9	Malabar, ss, Gould, to London P O.	
9	Victoria, ss, Mendozona, to Radnorshire.	
10	Patna, ss, Avern, to Kurrachee.	
10	Manilla, ss, Dodero, to Bombay.	
10	Ayton, ss, Robertson, to Marseilles.	
10	Flamingo, ss, Ferguson, to London P O.	
11	Helios, ss, Smith, to Portsaid P O.	
11	Dragon, H M ss, Hawkins, to Jeddah.	
12	Hankow, ss, Symington, to London.	
12	Singapore, ss, Merrello, to Genova.	
12	Feibo, Pascualin, to Shanghai.	
12	Manora, Co ens, London.	
12	Chyebassa, ss, Howell, to Calcutta.	
12	Orion, ss, Smerdon, to London.	
13	Panjaub, ss, Melville, to Bombay.	
13	Travancore, ss, Barratt, to Venice.	
14	Dupleix, ss, Such, to Mauritius.	
14	Abyssinia, ss, Dougherty, to Zanzibar.	
14	Leon, ss, Arana, to Liverpool.	
14	Zambesi, ss, Symons, to London.	
15	Mandalay, ss, Craigie, to Rangoon (towed a statesman under repair Tail end shaft.)	
15	Schodia, ss, Stone, to Kurrachee.	

VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

Dagmar, I G, ss, Enzor, from Perim.
Nebo, ss, Morgan, from Perim.
Sea Gull, H M ss, Heron, from Muscowa.
Assyria, ss, Hay, from Kurrachee.

DAILY IMPORTS.—July 22.

From Liverpool.

City of Baltimore s—5,750 bars iron, Sewjee Dhurumsee.
Clan Lamont s—4 packages hardware, Hajee Esmail Abdoola.
Escurial s—6 packages paint of sorts, Tyrhally Surrufally and Co ; 100 kegs hardware, Abdoollally Abdool Cadur ; 10 kegs nails, Remi Ashley and Co ; 103 boxes bar soap, Goolamally Jewanjee and Co ; 40 casks fire clay, Richardson and Co.
Ellen Bates—200 casks Portland cement, the Agra Bank.

From London.

Indus s—20 drums lead varnish, B and A Hormasjee ; 10 cases umbrellas, Cowasjee Mehta and Co ; 110 cases brandy, Cutler, Palmer and Co ; 4 cases white paint and 1 case black japan, M M Mody and Co.
Escurial s—75 kegs iron rose nails, Mahamedally Habuthboy.
City of Baltimore s—38 cases iron bolts and nuts, Fraser and Miller.
Children—6 crates earthenware, Moosa Eyab.
Maharaj s—2 packages hardware, E R Mahamed.
Deccan s—6 cases brandy, Cutler, Palmer and Co ; 93 casks asphalte, Comorsey Premjee.

From Glasgow.

Escurial s—81 cases tobacco clay pipes, Goolamally Jewanjee and Co ; 10 casks Scotch cement, Heptoola Shaik Adom and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—July 22.

For Liverpool.

Branksome Hall 's—30 bales wool, Goolam Russool Abdool Cadur ; 34 bales cotton, Vullubdass Toolseedass ; 27 bales wool, Lukmeedass Pamchia ; 83 bales cotton, Ritchie, Stuart and Co ; 206 bales rags, Khuttow Muthura ; 270 bales wool, C J Khambatta, 62 bales wool, Vaneechund Joitadass ; 101 bales rags, Shamjee Narrenjee and Co.
Edwin s—17 bales hemp, Wagjee Mooljee ; 50 bales wool, Ramanbhoy Russoobhoy ; 51 bales cotton waste, Sumsoodin Moola Tyabjee ; 55 bales cotton waste, Govindram Dwarkadass ; 50 bales cotton, Vurdhman Poonsee ; 85 bales cotton, Ramgopall Foolchund ; 30 bales cotton, Framjee Nurpall ; 129 bales cotton, Ramgopall Foolchund ; 45 bales wool, Premchund Jaichund ; 80 bales wool, Govindjee Madhowjee.
Ellen Bates, 5—bales hides, Esmail Ahmed Moonsey.

For London.

Euphrates s—16 bales hides and 4 bales skins, Hassum Comer ; 4 cases cardamoms, Ruttonjee Jewraz.
Mirzapore s—15 bundles E teeth, Abdoolreman Ahmed ; 81 pieces E teeth, Currimbhoy Alloobhoy ; 59 pieces E teeth, Motichund Suntookchund ; 1,235 packages coffee, 90 cases tea, 26 bales chinchona bark, 232 robbins copra, 22 bales skins, 698 packages dry ginger, 274 bales coir, 633 bags tumaric, 120 cask cocoanut oil, 24 bales cuscus roots, 23 bales coir fibre, 223 bales senna leaves, 3 bales carpets, 16 packages India rubber, 6 cases B-bumaws, 7 cases mace, 196 packages nutmegs, 9,143 bags pepper, 13 cases and 562 slabs tin, 35 cases cigars, 248 packages tapioca and 321 bags sago, P and O S N Co.

For Venice.

Escurial s—700½ cwts castor seed, Lang, Moir and Co ; 100 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co.

For Hongkong.

Cathay s—15 bales cotton, Jairamboy Peerbhoy ; 8 parcel cow bases, and 1 parcel real pearl, P and O S N Co

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—July 19.

Mignon, Col, Com Genl, from duty, from Poona.

July 21.

Quin, Captain, 1st Madras N I, on leave, from Secundrabad.
Fenwick, Captain, 1st Madras N I, on leave, from Secundrabad.
Gott, Lieut, 43rd Light Infantry, on leave, from Coonoor.

July 22.

Llewllyn, Major, R A, from leave, from Nilgherries.
Skipton, Surg Major, on leave, from Deolalee.

DEPARTURES.—July 21.

M Eduljee Reporter, Surg, from sick leave, to Madras.
Lowdell, Surg, on duty, to Agur.

July 22.

Skipton, Surgeon Major, on duty, to Deolalee.

THE BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

BY LT. COL. COMMANDANT, W. S. HEWETT.

Bombay, 23rd July 1879.

1 Members attending the Grant Road Theatre on Saturday, 26th inst, are requested to wear uniform, Officers mess-dress, other members cloth or white uniform.

2 The range at Colaba is required for the use of H. M. S. Vulture on Friday, 25th inst, so will not be open for practice on that day by members of the Corps.

By Order F. STOKES,
Captain and Adjutant, Bombay V. R. C.

(*London Gazette*, July 4.)

Admiralty, 2nd July, 1879.
Royal Marine Forces.

Lieut J H Bor, Royal Marine Artillery, employed in a civil capacity in the Island of Cyprus, has been placed on the Seconded List.

Royal Naval Artillery Volunteers.
London Brigade.

Lieut C E Bell, Retired List, R N, to be Lieutenant Instructor.

The following promotions have been made. Commanders to be Captains—H J F Campbell, J G J Hanmer. Lieutenants to be Commanders—J Hayes, H A Digby, C Caffin, B Watson, J R E Pattisson, A Kingscote.

Admiralty, July 4.

Lieutenant—F G King, to the Excellent.
Chief Engineer—J H Ferguson, to the Victoria and Albert.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

DEATHS.

BECK.—July 9th, at Thandiani, Abbottabad, May, the infant daughter of Henry and Ellie Beck.
DYCE.—July 14th, at Landi Kotal, Major J. R. Dyce, Royal Artillery, of diarrhœa and enteritis.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, JULY 23, 1879.

A few days ago we remarked that the Government of Bombay and the officers especially detached for the duty of suppressing dacoity in Western India deserved considerable credit for the very energetic manner in which the whole movement was being completely stamped out. The dacoits themselves were allowed no rest, but were pursued unrelentingly from taluq to taluq and from village to village. Not only so, but all the village patels that had sheltered the robbers while the bands were still together, and who refrained from affording information, are now being called to account ; and, in short, nothing is being left undone to render a repetition of organized dacoity not only difficult but impossible. Wassudew Bulwunt has also had a weary time of it. We may say now that the police have hardly ever been altogether off his track, and have not once been misled by the reports which were industriously circulated to the effect that he had proceeded to Benares, Nepaul, and other places. Major Daniel, in accordance with information received, left Poona about a week ago, taking with him two clerks of the Military Accountant's Office, the same in which Wassudew formerly held a post. These identified the prisoner yesterday morning at Kaladgi, and he is now on his way to Poona. As we remarked yesterday, there are still a few of the Brahmins who were active instigators of the disturbances at large, but doubtless they also will soon be run to earth. For some time past anonymous letters have been continually addressed to the authorities, taunting them with utter inability to do anything in the way of apprehending the real followers of "Sivajee the Second." Some of these epistles went the length of saying :—"While you are searching for us here, there, and everywhere, we are all the time at your own doors and elbows." Doubtless these letters will now cease, and the fact that the notorious Wassudew himself has not succeeded in evading justice, will go a long way towards showing the Poona miscreants that practising treason is a very different thing from acting it, and that Brahmin cunning is not nowadays, more than before, a match for British energy. We repeat that the authorities of Western India deserve great credit for the thorough manner in which this evil has been grappled with. A little weakness in the administration, or a failure to comprehend the true significance of the dacoity and incendiary movement, might have resulted in trouble far more serious than any with which we have had to cope in India for several years past. In Western India there is a large class of men, the immediate descendants of those Pindarris who not so very long ago ravaged the whole country, and who, before they were suppressed, required the employment of large armies and a regular campaign ; so that if the organized robber bands had been permitted through negligence to continue their depredations much longer with impunity ; if the country had not at once been covered with soldiers ; or if the idea had become prevalent that Government was not able to cope with the evil, the predatory spirit which past history has so often shown does exist among certain classes of the Maratha population, might once more have been aroused, and we might thus have had a flame of trouble to cope with which would have cost much blood and treasure to suppress. It will be recollected that the time chosen by the Poona instigators to begin their operations seemed propitious. Affairs generally looked black for England all over the world. Isandula had not yet been avenged, and the doubt and uneasiness which that disaster had called forth were still weighing upon men's minds ; in Turkey it seemed as if the Treaty of Berlin would fail in averting the war that threatened Europe the year before ; in Egypt grave complications loomed ahead, while in the East the King of Burma was apparently about to try conclusions with the British Government, and Yakub Khan also had not yet submitted. These were the circumstances under which that evil class which has Poona for its centre began its machinations, first by dispatching some of its younger and more adventurous spirits to the districts, there to stir up crime and possibly anarchy ; and after, by lighting up Poona with incendiary fires, to call forth alarm and apprehension. Our position in India can only become precarious when we begin to ignore the significance of events such as these, and when we fail at the outset to grasp their import. Thus was it how the Mutiny caught us unawares. Men refused to believe in danger until they were rendered conscious of it by the bullets of their own rebellious troops. The crimes that have been causing uneasiness in Western India lately will not altogether have been without their good results if they will only have aroused us to the necessity of being always on the watch, and of being prepared to counteract the efforts of those evil-minded men, who, although far from being numerous, or possessing the sympathies of the people at large, are still dangerous so long as they have an impressionable and ignorant population like that of India to work upon. Our correspondent "J. M. M." writing from London, regrets that Government should endeavour to conceal the true significance of the Deccan disturbances. Of course, "J. M. M." has been misled by the telegrams of the *Times'* Calcutta correspondent. The Bombay Government has never once attempted to deny, but has on several occasions distinctly affirmed that the disturbances in question were got up under the instigation of men who should have known better, and whose objects were to annoy Government ; in short, that both the dacoits and the fires were the work of some educated and seditious persons, and had nothing to do with discontent among the people at large.

Apart from the melancholy interest attached to the story of the death of the Prince Imperial, as the son of a widowed mother residing in England under circumstances calculated to call forth to the utmost the generous instincts of Englishmen, there is a question involved of great importance to military men, which it is to be hoped will eventually be discussed with that spirit of impartiality and justice, which is characteristic of our countrymen in their quiet and sober moods. The cry for a victim which has gone forth in many quarters would seem to imply that there is a spirit of vengeance abroad, which, liable as it is under any circumstances to warp the judgment, should in this instance be more than ever deprecated, inasmuch as it is so clothed in the garb of magnanimity as to be calculated to deceive those who are too idle to think for themselves, or from an ignorance of military matters, are unable to form a correct opinion on the subject. The full details of the Prince's death, as known to the authorities on the spot, have not as yet, even with the particulars to hand by this mail, been made public. There may, of course, be good reasons for the trial of Lieut. Carey ; or it may possibly be, that that officer, writhing under imputations against his courage, may have himself demanded the Court Martial which has resulted in his having been sent home under arrest ; but with the circumstances of the case before us as known when the last mail left England, and such as the public in India are now in possession of—we must protest against the perversity of those who can see nothing in the but the courage and bravery of the Prince Imperial, and the pusillanimity of Lieut. Carey and the others who had the good fortune to escape the assegais of the Zulus. We shall approach the subject purely from a military point of view, discussing it in the light of such facts as are known ; and we shall then leave our readers to judge for themselves whether Lieut. Carey and those who are associated with him owe the preservation of their lives to their personal cowardice, or to those chances which are inseparable from war, and which, when the Prince went on a campaign, he could not avoid. The first fact upon which there appears to be a general agreement is that the Prince insisted upon accompanying a mounted party consisting of about half a dozen troopers who had been detached for the purpose of fixing upon an encamping ground. This body of men would, therefore, clearly come under the definition of a reconnoitring patrol. Now, the business of a reconnoitring patrol is, whilst making the best possible use of their eyes, to avoid fighting, and, above all things, to avoid being taken prisoners, inasmuch as capture or death would render their mission useless. Indeed, it is distinctly laid down in the cavalry regulations that "they should not move side by side, the "better arrangement is that they should follow "one another at some yards' distance." Why ? Clearly enough, because, as is stated a little farther on, that "in the event of their falling in with "the enemy they do not run the risk of being all "cut off and taken prisoners at once." If all were taken prisoners or killed, then each individual might cover himself with glory in struggling against overwhelming numbers ; still their very bravery and rashness would defeat the purposes for which they were detached ; inasmuch as none of the party would be able to bring in any information regarding the enemy, and the work would have to be commenced *de novo*. On turning over an old edition of the cavalry regulations which we have come across, we find the following at the close of the instructions regarding outpost and detached work generally :—"It cannot be too strongly impressed upon officers in command of piquets or "patrols, or even of larger detachments, that the "temptation of personal distinction ought never "to lead them into neglect or forgetfulness of "the main objects of the duty entrusted to "them ; whether as regards the security of the "army or the obtaining of useful information respecting the enemy. These objects should in either "case supersede all personal considerations ; and "an officer who is not fully convinced of this can "never be deserving of confidence in the field." A more excellent maxim for small reconnoitring patrols, who are sent out to get as much information as they can, could not well be laid down ; for it is quite clear that if every time a small party, such as that commanded by the Prince Imperial, was surprised by an enemy, each individual were to strive to gain personal distinction by saving the life of the most distinguished member of the party, very serious consequences might result to the efficiency of the Intelligence Department. No doubt cases occasionally do occur, even when flight is the order of the day, that a man has an opportunity of saving a comrade without laying himself open to the charge of self-glorification and neglect of duty ; and in such cases it may reasonably be expected that assistance should not be withheld ; but, we maintain, that in the case of such a complete surprise as that of Lieut. Carey's party by the Zulus, there was nothing for it but individual self safety, until such time as the party could rally together at a favourable spot some distance off. It is as clear as noonday, that what actually did occur was, that each individual—from the Prince downwards—did, as a matter of fact, look to his horse as his only chance from immediate death ; and that it was the Prince's bad luck in having an unsteady charger, and not the pusillanimity of Lieut. Carey and his party, that was the cause of his death. Whilst protesting against any theory that would suggest without further proof a want of pluck on the part of Lieut. Carey, we are at the same time bound to admit that there is a *prima facie* case of military neglect of duty somewhere, supposing he was really responsible for the party. If, as the report states, he selected for his halting place a spot in the immediate vicinity of standing crops, he undoubtedly committed an act of folly which would be inexcusable even in a beardless sub-lieutenant ; and having done so, if he further neglected to have men on the look out, his act of folly was rendered still more reprehensible ; but we are at present ignorant of the details, and have not as yet fully heard what Lieut. Carey had to say for himself in this respect ; while, according to the news received by this mail, he was really bound to act under the orders of the Prince. At all events judgment should be suspended till we have heard him in his own defence. Whether guilty or not of a military offence, it is quite clear that to charge him with want of pluck is as yet a most unmanly and unjustifiable thing, unless it can be shown that his party—in addition to its reconnoitring duties—was specially told off as an escort to the Prince, of which at present there is not a tittle of evidence. The great lesson to be learnt from the sad termination of the Prince's career is, not so much that Lieut. Carey blundered, as that distinguished personages, whose deaths convulse all Europe, are out of place when attached to small patrols ; and that their presence with them is not only an embarrassment but a gross injustice to each individual of the party. It is not too much to say that if Lieut. Carey had been killed and the Prince had escaped, we should have heard nothing about a want of pluck or reprehensible desertion.

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

LONDON, July 4.

Since the Irish famine year, or those earlier years of the Queen's reign which were marked by extreme depression of trade and great popular misery and discontent, there has been no more unpropitious season than this summer of 1879. Nobody is making any money except—an ominous conjunction !—the proprietors of quack medicines and cheap newspapers. The almost unprecedented and quite disheartening continuance of cold wet weather has alarmed everyone with the prospect of yet another bad harvest, which cannot but again put off the long hoped for revival of trade and industry ; for a bad harvest means that millions of money must be sent out of the country to pay for food which otherwise would be available for the purchase of English manufactures. It is too late now to hope that any change in the weather will bring the crops up to a fair average. Here we are in the first week of July, and the report from Kew Observatory yesterday is that the sunshine of the whole week only equalled 36 hours, while the thermometer failed to reach the 70 line, the highest reading having been 69·4 in the shade on Saturday, and the ordinary temperature about 63. The nights are as cold as if the season were the end of October instead of midsummer, and all yesterday the rain poured in torrents and the south-west wind blew with the violence of an Indian monsoon. No crops, of course, can ripen in such weather. The grass still grows long and rank in the pastures, though the hay ought to have been harvested a fortnight ago. The fruit crop is utterly spoilt. Strawberries are generally sold cheap in the streets of London before the middle of June, but I doubt if a single strawberry has yet been ripened by the natural heat of the sun in England this year. The fruit, however, is a small matter. The great danger now is that the grain crops all over the country will be rotted by the rain ; and practical agriculturists speak of the prospect with utter despondency. It is a comfort to know that, in spite of bad harvests, the population will still, owing to the abundance of grain grown in America and the small cost of freight to this country, still enjoy the blessing of plentiful and cheap food. But the English farmers, of course, complain that these importations, which benefit the rest of the community, complete their ruin, and at numerous farmers' meetings a demand has been made for the re-introduction of a sliding scale import duty on corn. I don't know if Mr. Chaplin will give his countenance to this agitation when he brings forward his motion on agricultural depression this evening ; but, even if he does, the Government cannot listen to it. Lord Beaconsfield is no longer merely the farmers' friend, the chief of the county party. His Ministry was raised to power mainly by the votes of the populace in the great cities ; and he cannot afford to alienate these supporters by compelling them to buy dear home-made, instead of cheap foreign flour. The farmers must be made to understand, therefore, that no Government can protect them from the consequences of bad harvests and foreign competition. They have three courses left open to them : to fight the battle out with the land rents considerably ; to emigrate ; or to cease cultivating crops in which America can undersell them, and devote the land to other and more profitable uses. The champions of reciprocity lose sight of one important fact, that foreign competition has so far injured capitalists only, it trade, manufactures, and agriculture, and that the labouring population have, with a few exceptions, been enabled to buy the low prices of food and endure the bad times without suffering those hardships which in the protectionist times caused riots all over the country. The distress is not general yet, though its area and intensity will be greatly increased by another bad harvest. The Government, therefore, is not at all likely to do anything at home to create popular discontent, and thus aggravate the difficulties to which it is exposed by its foreign policy. Those difficulties are formidable enough. As I have before remarked, the political temper of the English people seems to have become far easier than it used to be. Little attention is paid to Parliamentary debates, and the newspapers are read for gossip and sensational murder cases, but not now exercise any authority or influence over the national judgment. Much more power, therefore, is left to the Ministry than a Parliamentary Government can hope to enjoy in times when the critical faculties of the public are fully aroused ; and I fancy some members of the Cabinet must shudder now and then at the thought of the fearful responsibility they have incurred by keeping Lord Chelmsford in command of the army in Natal after the disaster of Isandula. There is in the public mind a gloomy and sinister presentiment of fresh misfortunes to befal our army in Zululand ; and, if we get news of another defeat, the vehemence of the national anger against Lord Beaconsfield and his colleagues will be in proportion to the unlimited confidence that has hitherto been placed in them. I think the Ministers themselves are losing heart, for they have ceased to show vigour in anything they do ; and that pattern of amiability, Sir Stafford Northcote, allows the business of the House of Commons to be thrown out of gear night after night by a small knot of unscrupulous Irish agitators, who, annoyed at finding they cannot appropriate the spoils of the Irish Church for the benefit of their constituents, have renewed, in a more insolent fashion, their old tactics of obstruction, and are doing all they can to bring Parliamentary institutions into contempt.

The newspapers have begun to speak more rationally about the death of the Prince Imperial. That sad event was plainly due to the Prince's own want of caution ; and it is only fair to wait for the verdict of the Court of Inquiry before deciding that Lieutenant Carey failed through cowardice in averting the catastrophe. What is self-evident is that a few troopers with unloaded carbines could not have remained at the kraal to be shot down by enemies concealed in the long grass that surrounded it, and that they ought to have made a rush, as they did, for the open country. The circumstances of the Prince's death are not clearly stated, but it seems to me wrong to assume that he must necessarily have been killed where is body was found. The bodies of the troopers killed in the flight were found near his ; yet we know that one of them was shot in the kraal and the other while on his way to the donga. Another point worth notice is that Carey speaks of having been separated from the Prince when the order to mount was given. He says he mounted his horse on "the home side of the kraal," and he crossed the donga at a different point from that made for by the Prince and the troopers with him. The extraordinary assertion made by Lord Bury, on behalf of the Government, that the Prince was not in command of the reconnoitring party, renders the accounts sent from the Cape still more perplexing, and is a fresh argument in favour of waiting before we pronounce judgment. The Prince's prayer found in his missal by the Empress, and his will, have been published this week. Both bear the impress of a troubled and sad spirit, and show that the Prince had meditated long and deeply on the perils and temptations of his position, and that he was tortured by an ambition which was often at war with his conscience. The prayer, in particular, is marked by a tone of deep despondency, and by a sort of fear that he might be betrayed acts into that he would regret all his life after. The saying is attributed to him, that he would not, like his father, drag after him all his life *le boulet d'un coup d'état* ; and the same thought seems to find expression in the touching words of his prayer, "In my last hour may I look back without fear on the past, and be happy if the remembrance of it be not for me a long remorse." Fate granted him this request ; for he lived an honest and pure life, and knew nothing of plots and conspiracies beyond receiving the chivalrous homage of men who had remained true to his family in spite of its misfortunes. The unaffected and dignified language of his will cannot but endear his memory to the French people ; and I am persuaded that his death will be in the end a gain to that Imperialist cause for which he would at any time gladly have laid down his life. The passage relating to the succession to the Empire has been much discussed ; but I hardly think it bears the interpretation that the Prince Imperial wished to set aside the claims of Prince Napoleon. It seems to me rather an entreaty to his mother to remember that Prince Napoleon has a son whose claims must not be sacrificed on account of the father's back-sliding. The partisans of the Empire, at all events, seem bent on interpreting the will in this way, for even M. Paul de Cassagnac now says he is prepared to recognize Prince Napoleon as the leader of the party, and the Empress, who is an ambitious woman, and to whom the restoration of the Empire will now be the only thing worth living for, will no doubt devote her wealth to furthering the plans which appear most feasible to her son's friends. That a strong sentiment in favour of the Bonapartes has been reawakened by the Prince's death is manifest from the triumphant acquittal of M. Paul de Cassagnac on the charge of having libelled the Republican government. The French people are very impressionable, and they cannot but have been struck by the affectionate regard shown by the English nation for the memory of the heir to the Empire. The proposed public funeral in honour of the Prince is said to be a personal, not a political, demonstration ; but it is nevertheless undeniable that there is not one Englishman out of ten thousand who did not expect and desire the restoration of the Empire in France ; and Frenchmen cannot but be moved by the discovery of the strong hold which a dynasty they are supposed to have cast off for ever still has on the respect and good-will of foreign nations. If Prince Napoleon plays his cards well, the death of the Prince Imperial may yet be found to have been the first step towards the creation of a Third French Empire.

The death of Lord Lawrence has brought out in strong relief an honourable feature of English public life, the want of rancour against political opponents. The Government has hastened to offer the honour of a funeral in Westminster Abbey to the remains of a man whose last public appearance was in the character of a vehement critic of that Afghan war which is one of the chief glories of Lord Beaconsfield's administration. Lord Lawrence's character, however, belongs to history ; and what he did for the Empire twenty years ago can never be forgotten by statesmen of either political party so long as love of country is cherished by Englishmen. Lord Lawrence was one of the greatest, and beyond comparison he was the most fortunate, of Anglo-Indians. Thrown entirely on his own responsibility when the Mutiny broke out, he achieved the astonishing feat of making the Punjab, a lately conquered province, the secure base for an audacious plan of military operations, and sent forth an army which reconquered Delhi before the arrival of a single battalion of reinforcements from England. The only criticism I have ever heard of his conduct during that critical time was that he wished to concentrate his scattered strength by withdrawing the British garrisons from the districts beyond the Indus, and was only persuaded by the urgent representations of Sir R. Montgomery and Sir H. Edwardes not to take a step which the natives might regard as a sign of faint-heartedness. The bold course was the right one, no doubt ; but it should not be forgotten that John Lawrence had the courage to adopt it, yielding his own views and adopting those of his subordinates, though his responsibility was thus greatly increased. His Governor-Generalship was not a distinguished one ; but one can readily understand that John Lawrence had seen too much of the horrors of war to care for prestige, and that, like General Ulysses Grant, he had come to the conclusion that all else in life was worth

SUPPLEMENT TO

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EDUCATION OF THE CHILDREN OF POOR EUROPEANS AND EURASIANS.

MINUTE BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY.

It was not possible to discuss in Council, before the Government left Calcutta, the question of further measures for promoting the education of poor European and Eurasian children; but at Lahore my attention has again been given to this very difficult and important subject.

2. Nearly twenty years ago Lord Canning wrote as follows:—

"If measures for educating these children are not promptly and vigorously encouraged and aided by the Government, we shall soon find ourselves embarrassed in all large towns and stations with a floating population of Indianised English, loosely brought up, and exhibiting most of the worst qualities of both races; whilst the Eurasian population, already so numerous that the means of education offered to it are quite inadequate, will increase more rapidly than ever.

"I can hardly imagine a more profitless, unmanageable community than one so composed. It might be long before it would grow to what would be called a class dangerous to the State; but very few years will make it, if neglected, a glaring reproach to the Government, and to the faith which it will, however ignorant and vicious, nominally profess. On the other hand, if cared for betimes, it will become a source of strength to British Rule and usefulness to India.

"The Eurasian class have an especial claim upon us. The presence of a British Government has called them into being; they serve the Government in many respects more efficiently than the natives can as yet serve it, and more cheaply and conveniently than Europeans can do so; and they are a class which, while it draws little or no support from its connection with England, is without that deep root in, and hold of, the soil of India from which our native public servants, through their families and relatives, derive advantage."

3. Lord Canning's warning has unhappily been justified by the event. We were told officially two years ago that there were between eleven and twelve thousand European and Eurasian children in India, growing up without any education at all,—"a scandal to the English name and English Government." I think there is reason to hope that there may be some exaggeration in these numbers; but exaggeration of the importance which the whole subject has assumed is hardly possible.

4. A few months after my arrival in India I took up this question, which had been for a long time before the Government of India; but, under the increasing pressure of other questions more urgent, though scarcely more important, I have hitherto been unable to advance the practical settlement of it; towards which I regret to find that little or no progress has yet been made. Various proposals have been from time to time brought forward, and some of them have been very valuable. The reports, in particular, of the Venerable Archdeacon Baly contain a mass of information and practical suggestions for which the Government is deeply indebted to him. Nothing, however, has hitherto been actually done by the Government of India towards applying effectual remedies to this great social and political danger. Nor, as I once before observed, has the Government, up to the present time, even settled the object it should aim at. What are these children to be educated for? And, when this point is settled, how are they to be educated? We cannot hope that measures for the education of destitute European and Eurasian children will be successful if they are undertaken without reference to the means of existence available for such children in after-life.

5. I need not now state in detail my personal views on the numerous difficult and important questions connected with this subject; but I desire to draw attention to some points which seem to me essential for the guidance of a serious and practical endeavour to remove from the Government of India that "glaring reproach" to which its attention was directed by Lord Canning nearly twenty years ago.

6. Whether sufficient means of employment will hereafter be found in India for the large and increasing number of European children of the poorer classes, is a question which cannot now be answered. Their difficulties in successfully contending against native competition will undoubtedly be considerable. On the other hand, there is a great and growing demand for skilled labour of a kind for which Europeans are specially valued. The extension of railways, and the development of English enterprise in manufactures, in trade, in plantations, and in other branches of industry, lead, at the present time, to a constant importation of labour from England; but if young Englishmen could be well brought up and educated in India itself, their knowledge of the country and the people would give them great advantages, and their qualifications for employment in India would often be better than those of their competitors from home.

7. I believe also that a considerable proportion of the boys—those at least of European parentage, for there are difficulties in regard to the others—might with great propriety and advantage become soldiers, and that their education should be conducted on this assumption. I think that my military colleague, Sir Edwin Johnson, will concur with me in the opinion that those noble institutions, the Lawrence Military Asylums, have not yet been utilised, as they might have been, in this direction. I have only lately learned that an excellent report on these Asylums was submitted by a Special Commission in 1872, on which no action of any kind appears to have been taken by the Government. The necessity of reforming the system followed in these institutions was shown by the Commission to be very urgent. They were established for the purpose of providing for the sons of soldiers an education (to quote the words of Sir Henry Lawrence, their illustrious founder) "adapted to fit them for employment suited to their position in life." "The tendency," the Commission reported, "of the existing system is to lead these soldiers' sons to look down on soldiering as something derogatory to them, instead of regarding it as the most legitimate and honourable calling of the great bulk of their number." I fear that the system of education hitherto followed has, to a great extent, prevented the results which these schools, established with noble objects, and assisted by the Government with unsparing liberality, ought undoubtedly to have produced. The short service system in the Army will, it may be anticipated, reduce the number of children for whose benefit the Lawrence Asylums were established; but it may become possible, not only without interference with the expressed wishes of the founder, but in a way which he would certainly have approved, to extend still further the benefits of these institutions. They may, I should hope, be made far more useful to the class for whose welfare they were originally instituted, and to other classes also. Improvement in the system of education followed in the Lawrence Asylums is closely connected with the general question of the education of poor Europeans; and it is for this reason that I have now referred to it.

8. There are also many of the public departments and offices in which an opening may be found for the employment of boys of these classes; and it may become proper to reserve for them, under suitable conditions, a proportion of posts of this kind.

9. On the whole, it can hardly be doubted that, if good industrial, military, and other schools were available, a very large proportion of these children would find the means of honest livelihood in after-life. It is the obvious duty of the Government of India to spare no efforts to secure for them provision of the necessary means of education.

10. There has been much discussion about the manner in which the requisite funds should be provided for carrying out any scheme adopted by the Government for this purpose. The charge will undoubtedly be large; and it seems to me certain that it will not be met by private liberality. I agree with the following remarks on this subject, made by Sir John Strachey when he was Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces:—

"Private charity would often, perhaps generally, be forthcoming to some extent in aid of such institutions; but the Government must be prepared, if necessary, to make its grants-in-aid sufficiently liberal to cover the whole charge incurred. We already offer the means of free elementary education to all classes of poor natives, and we may with equal propriety give free elementary education to poor Europeans and Eurasians. The Government fully recognises the truth of the warning given in Lord Canning's Minute that, if proper measures are not taken for the education of these children, we shall find a class growing up which may become a source of weakness, if not of actual political danger; while, on the other hand, if cared for betimes, it will become a source of strength to British Rule, and of usefulness to India. If this be true, it is as right to spend public money on the education of poor Europeans and Eurasians as on any object which could be named."

Education is one of the services for which financial responsibility has been transferred to the Local Governments. So far as the provision of the means of elementary education for the classes in question is concerned, I have no doubt that those Governments will cheerfully meet all necessary expenses. If, however, industrial schools or other institutions of a new character have to be established, I think that the charge may properly be borne, wholly or in part, by the Government of India. I have no doubt that we may also confidently reckon on receiving liberal help in this respect from the railway companies, the children of whose employés form a very large proportion of the whole number for whom provision has to be made.

11. Another point demands careful consideration. It is well known that, although the existing means of education for these children are insufficient, this is very far from being the main explanation of the fact that great numbers of them are growing up in absolute ignorance. The principal cause here, as it has been in England, is the neglect of the parents, and their unwillingness to take any trouble, or incur any expense, for the education of their children. I observe that when Sir John Strachey was Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces, he proposed that, when a sufficient number of elementary schools had been provided, a system of compulsory education should be established. I believe that this view is held by Mr. Egerton, the present Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, and by Sir George Couper, Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces; and it is, I know, shared by many very high authorities. Although the conditions under which a system of compulsory education should be enforced on Europeans in India will require careful consideration, it seems to me impossible to doubt that, without such a system, there can be no complete or effectual solution of the problem with which we have to deal.

12. Subject to the foregoing remarks, I will now briefly indicate what seem to me the principal requirements, in a comprehensive scheme, for the education of these children. It will be understood that I now refer only to the education of the poorer classes of Europeans and Eurasians. The provision of schools for those who require for their children a superior education, and who can afford to pay for it, is a question in which, highly important as it is, Government action is far less urgently required, and I do not now enter into it.

(1) Elementary schools for boys and girls up to the age of 12 or 14 should be provided at all places where the want for them exists. I understand that at nearly all the larger stations in the North-Western Provinces and Punjab the means of giving elementary education to European and Eurasian children are already sufficient, or can without much difficulty be made so. In the smaller stations means of education should be provided, as far as possible, by grants-in-aid to existing institutions or otherwise.

(2) The elementary schools will usually be day schools for children living with their parents in the plains; but it may sometimes be necessary to provide board as well as education for orphans and children altogether destitute, in orphanages or otherwise.

(3) The payment of fees should always be insisted on, except in the case of destitute children, or when the parents are altogether unable to pay. The manner in which the amount of the fees should be regulated will require careful consideration.

(4) Industrial schools for boys between the ages of about 12 and 18 should be established at convenient places, in connection with Government or railway workshops, or other institutions where mechanical and industrial arts are practised. It may often be necessary to provide accommodation for boarders at these schools.

All possible efforts should be made to apprentice these boys to trades and industrial employments. In connection with this part of the subject, I desire to draw particular attention to the existing law, contained in Act XIX. of 1850. I believe it has been, so far at least as the Government is concerned, almost a dead-letter; but the powers it gives to officers of Government to bind as apprentices poor children abandoned or neglected by their parents, or brought up by public charity, are very extensive. I observe that the question of establishing technical and industrial schools in the hills, for the children of railway employés, was lately brought before the Railway Conference at Calcutta by Sir Andrew Clarke. I am sure that my hon'ble colleague will be most willing and anxious to give every assistance in his power in regard to this very important part of the subject.

(5) Boarding schools should be established in the hills, where the children of poor Europeans, not intended for military service, can obtain an education suited to their position in life at the smallest possible cost. The relation between such schools and the schools in the plains, already referred to, and the conditions and circumstances under which children should be sent to them, are questions requiring careful consideration.

(6) The system of education given in the Lawrence Military Asylums should be reformed on the principles laid down by the Commission of 1872. The possibility of utilising these schools for other classes, in addition to those for whom they were originally founded, should, as observed in the 7th paragraph of this Minute, be considered.

(7) The schools for girls of the class in question need be elementary only; and the principles on which they should be established, whether in the plains or hills, would be generally similar to those applicable to the schools for boys. Special care is necessary, so that the education given to the girls may be suitable to their station in life. In this respect the education given at Indian girls' schools is often, I fear, very defective. The daughters of poor Europeans and Eurasians of the humblest classes are frequently taught so-called accomplishments which are worse than useless to them. They learn little or nothing that will be of practical value in after-life, and are allowed to grow up in the belief that it is degrading to undertake occupation, such as domestic or other service, by which they can earn their own livelihood.

(8) There is often at present extreme difficulty in obtaining competent English teachers for both boys' and girls' schools. How this want can best be supplied, by the establishment of Normal schools, or otherwise, is a question that has to be decided.

(9) Another question is that of the agency by which such a system of education as I am here speaking of should be carried out and controlled.

13. I come now to the practical part of my present suggestions. I have endeavoured, in the foregoing observations, to indicate clearly the objects at which I think we should aim, and the principles on which we should work. To point out precisely how these objects can be attained, or these principles applied, is a task which can only be performed by those who possess local knowledge and local authority; nor is it possible to frame a single scheme suitable to the circumstances of the whole of India. The foregoing observations have had chiefly in the view the provinces of Northern India.

My present sojourn at Lahore has afforded me the opportunity of ascertaining that in any endeavour to frame and apply to the Punjab a comprehensive practical scheme of education for the children of poor Europeans and Eurasians throughout this great province of the Empire, based on the principles, and directed to the objects, above indicated, the Government of India may reckon on the cordial co-operation of Mr. Egerton. In the further consideration of the course most conducive to the early attainment of this desirable result, I have also had the advantage of personal conference with the two colleagues who accompanied me hither, Sir John Strachey, as Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces and Chief Commissioner of Oudh, has had special opportunities of becoming acquainted with the facts of the case in those parts of India; and Sir Edwin Johnson has, I know, taken much interest in the question of reforming the system of education in the Lawrence Military Asylums. I have, therefore, availed myself of their presence at Lahore to request these two hon'ble members to place themselves in personal communication with the Lieutenant-Governors of the North-Western Provinces and the Punjab (Sir George Couper and Mr. Egerton), with a view to preparing, for the consideration of the Government of India, a joint scheme for dealing in as complete and practical a way as possible with the whole subject, so far as the Northern Provinces of the Bengal Presidency are concerned. If we can succeed in devising for the North-Western Provinces, Oudh, and the Punjab, a really satisfactory scheme, and can bring it into operation, not only shall we have accomplished a work most useful and important in itself, but the example will soon, I hope, be followed in the other provinces of India, where similar measures are as urgently, and in some cases, perhaps, more urgently, required.

Lahore, 25th March 1879. LYTTON.

THE DECCAN RYOTS' BILL.

At the sitting of the Legislative Council held last Thursday, the Hon'ble T. C. Hope introduced the Deccan Ryots Bill, or as it is officially entitled, "A Bill for the relief of indebted agriculturists in certain parts of the Deccan." Mr. Hope's speech which took nearly two hours in delivery, was of a length which renders it practically impossible for us to report it *in extenso*. We must be content to reprint the principal passages. He began by recalling the circumstances of the riots of 1875:—

"They extended to thirty-three villages in the district of Poona and Ahmednagar, and many more were threatened, but order was restored within a month's time. Symptoms of the bad terms subsisting between the ryot and the money-lender had not been wanting in past years. Whenever, as from time to time happened, the turbulent and predatory aboriginal hillmen,—Bhils, Ramusis or Kolis,—rose they made money-lenders their victims, partly from personal motives, and partly to propitiate the population generally. Not a year passed without isolated murders by exasperated debtors. But in 1875 the uneasiness became general in the Deccan. An individual case set fire to the long-laid train. The villagers began by combining to refuse supplies, water and service to the money-lenders, but soon proceeded to actual outrage. The singular character of the proceedings proclaimed at once their cause and their importance. Setting aside isolated cases of personal violence and plunder the movement was simply an organised, and temperately but determinedly conducted, effort, directed to the definite object of obtaining and destroying the bonds, decrees, and account-books of the money-lenders. No persons except the latter were molested. The mobs were composed of respectable members of the community, not *badmashes*, and were often led or encouraged by the headmen of the village. On attaining their object they dispersed as rapidly and quietly as they had come together. The eventual cessation of the riots was due, not merely to the prompt action of the police and the military, but to the assurances of the civil authorities that complaints should be enquired into and proved grievances redressed. The latter pledge it remains for this Council to redeem."

A special commission was appointed, and ultimately reported in five volumes containing 1,500 pages.

"The Central Deccan, which is the locality principally distressed, though unfortunately not the only one, and to which the present Bill is intended to apply, consists of four 'districts' or executive collector's charges, namely, Poona, Ahmadnagar, Sholapur, and Satara. The three first named became British territory in A. D. 1819–21, but Satara not till A. D. 1849. Their area is 21,000 square miles, and their population three-and-a-half millions; that is to say, the population of Scotland, located in two-thirds of its space. Mountains and forests occupy much of the country, so that the actually cultivated area gives about six acres per head of the agricultural population. The State is the landlord: the tenure *raiyatwari* on the Bombay system of permanent occupancy, with revision of assessment every thirty years. The peasant-proprietors themselves cultivate about three-fourths of their land and sublet the remainder. The assessment or rent they pay to the Government is at average rates of from seven annas (10½d.) to twelve annas (1s. 6d.) per acre, which is equivalent on fairly good land to from an eighth to a sixteenth of the gross produce, and on the poor soils to much less.

"The proportion and extent of indebtedness are not easy to ascertain. In one batch of twelve villages tested by the Commission of 1875, one-third of the peasant-proprietors were found to be very heavily embarrassed; and of these, two-thirds were petty landholders, paying assessments of only twenty rupees (£2) per annum and under. Their debts came to eighteen times the average assessment, and two-thirds of this were secured by mortgage of the land. In another batch of seventeen villages in Ahmednagar, forty-three per cent of the proprietors were deeply in debt, the debts averaging fifteen times the assessment, but reaching forty-five times in individual cases. Only one-third of the debts appeared to be secured by mortgage, but one-eighth of the land had already been actually transferred to the money-lenders; and with regard to much of the remainder, the raiyats were virtually mere tenants-at-will of their creditors. The Collector was of opinion that, throughout the whole district, three-fifths of the people were so involved that, in ordinary course, it was impossible for them ever to get free. Upon this and much other evidence, I must confess myself unable to share optimist views of the condition of the people. Supposing only one-third of the proprietors to be irretrievably involved, is a ruined, despairing and embittered population of above a million souls beneath special consideration? The proportion seems to me, however, to have been nearer one-half than one-third and to be moreover constantly increasing. Finally, it must not be forgotten that the statistics of the Commission, which I have been quoting, are now four years old. Since, then, the terrible famine of 1876-77 and the subsequent indifferent seasons have passed over the land and cannot but have left deep traces behind. True, as it is, that the peasant-proprietary struggled nobly and long to maintain themselves and their dependants without State relief, and vast as was the amount of accumulated savings in gold and silver ornaments and the like, which they were found to possess, we must not forget that those savings were revealed by their passage to the mint, and that their dissipation must have left at the mercy of the money-lender thousands who were never so before. We may admire the honest pride and fortitude which the peasantry, as a body, displayed throughout their long protracted trial, but we cannot ignore the obvious effects on their condition.

"Granted, however, that a large proportion of the population are deeply involved, we may well inquire whether such a condition is abnormal. It has been said, and in one sense with truth, that 'poverty and debt were the familiar heritage of the ryots before the advent of the British rule.' Our records of the country when first acquired tell of indebtedness extending largely among the population. The ryots, it is said, 'though usually frugal and provident,' were in many cases 'living in dependence on the saukar (or money-lender), delivering to him their produce and drawing upon him for necessaries;" and this condition is mainly attributed to the Maratha system of levying heavy contributions from bankers, to whom the revenues of villages were assigned in repayment, and of collecting the State dues generally through the agency of such capitalists, who recovered in kind what they paid in cash. Indebtedness thus arising mainly from a vicious system of collecting the land-revenue paid by all, necessarily extended to a large proportion of the population. But the amount of individual debt appears to have usually been moderate—necessarily so, it may be added, because the security and means of recovery were small, since land was not sold for debts, and little or no assistance in recovering them was given by the State. Very much the same condition of affairs is shown by ample testimony to exist now, to a greater or less degree, in the Native States of India. I have myself noted it in those of Western India, with many of which I have had considerable official experience. The reply to our enquiry, then, is that, as compared with former times and with Native States, indebtedness now in the Deccan extends to smaller numbers, but is heavier in individual incidence, followed by consequences infinitely more serious, and decidedly abnormal.

"Some may feel inclined to question whether, after all, there is any real harm in the present state of things. The institution of private property in land is essential, it will be said, to the well-being and progress of every civilized community, to the encouragement of industry and the accumulation of the capital. But it is indispensable that such property should be in the hands of those who by their capital, intelligence, and industry are qualified to turn it to the best account. If this condition be not fulfilled, but the land be held by a class who through their ignorance, improvidence and want of energy, have burdened their heritage with debt which can never be repaid, and thus have deprived themselves of all incentive to labour and all interest in its results, then the only remedy is to promote rather than to obstruct a gradual restoration of healthier conditions of society by the bankruptcy and eviction of the incapable. True as such principles undoubtedly are in modern European populations, considerable caution is necessary in applying them to the ill-studied and little understood problems of oriental life. Assuming hastily a similarity of premises, we are apt to jump to familiar conclusions, and to inaugurate action wholly inapplicable and pernicious. Much of the difficulty in the present instance arises from such inconsiderate interference in the past. When we overturn by an act of the legislature institutions which popular consent has maintained for above a score of centuries, we sometimes forget that we are not the bearers of a political revelation from heaven.

"In the present instance there seem grave reasons for doubting whether the premises upon which a policy of *laissez faire* is based are sound. If the present condition of the Deccan ryots is caused by inherent moral and physical defects, unfitting them for peasant-proprietorship, if they encumber the land to the exclusion of a class of intelligent, enterprising, and energetic capitalists; and if the land is such that capital in large single sums can alone effect its improvement, then indeed we must perhaps sit down and sit out the process of gradual transfer of the rights of property from the one class to the other, merely softening, if need be, the fall of the sufferers. But consideration will show that no such circumstances exist in the Deccan. The Maratha kunbi is not the defective and useless creature postulated. No such material composed the armies of Sivaji and his successors, which defeated the Moguls, over-ran half India, and founded an empire of which the remnants still flourish around us. As a soldier, the Maratha in olden days was as enterprising as he was hardy, equally able to 'bide a buffet' and to strike a blow. At present, he furnishes material perhaps second to none in India for the purposes of modern war. All representations of him as thriftless, enervated and puny are incorrect. As a peasant-proprietor, he is no unfavourable specimen of the class. Mr. Chaplin and our other early authorities give him credit for many sterling qualities. He is still represented by the Commission as 'a simple, well-disposed peasant, contented with the scantiest clothing and hardest fare,' not without 'masculine qualities' and 'a stubborn endurance,' though still mostly uneducated, and consequently without a broad range of intelligence. Of course improvidence and slovenly cultivation may be detected in individuals of particular localities. But we must not expect too much. Under British rule, the kunbi has undoubtedly progressed as fast as adverse circumstances allowed. He works his fields to the best of his lights, and in the dry season travels far in search of day-labour, or with his cart on hire. During the late famine he displayed resources equally creditable to his thrift and his good-feeling. His embarrassed condition seems to be rather his misfortune than his fault, induced by the calamities of the last century, the obligation of ancestral debt, the burden of the land-revenue demand—formerly in amount and latterly in imposition—and the facilities for extortion conferred by our laws upon his creditors.

"On the other hand, those into whose hands the land is now observed to be passing are not yearning for it in order to improve it by their intelligence, enterprise and capital. With solitary exceptions, the transferees are the professional money-lenders, who have no wish even to hold the status of landed proprietors, much less to invest their capital in comparatively unprofitable agricultural experiments. Often too they are aliens, who return home after a time. So far from eagerly getting the land formally transferred to their own names, they show general reluctance to do so. They prefer to keep the ryot on his land, and extract all they can from him; the punctual discharge of their advances is the last thing they desire. As Mr. Auckland Colvin says:—

'The position is that of a man recorded as occupier of his holding, and responsible for the payment of revenue assessed on it, but virtually reduced by pressure of debt to a tenant-at-will, holding at a rackrent from, and sweated by his Marwari creditor. It is in that creditor's power to eject him any day by putting in force any one of the decrees he has against him; and if allowed to hold on, it is only on condition of paying over to his creditor all the produce of his land not absolutely necessary for next year's seed-grain or for the support of life . . . . He has nothing to hope for but lives in daily fear of the final catastrophe. Under a so-called ryotwari settlement it is gradually coming to this, that the ryot is the tenant, and the Marwari is the proprietor . . . . The proprietor is irresponsible; the tenant unprotected. It promises to become, not a ryotwari, but a Marwari settlement.'

Such conditions deprive the transfer of land from distressed to monied classes of all the glamour with which political economy would surround it. They show that the noble gift of property in land, made by the British Government to the peasantry for their sole benefit, is passing, contrary to their intentions and in frustration of their objects, to a class unfitted to possess it. As observed as early as 1862 by Sir George Wingate, the great author of the gift:—

'It was never contemplated that the measures intended to secure these benefits for the class of landholders should transfer their dearest rights and the possessions that had descended to them from their forefathers to a class of usurious money-lenders and degrade the former to the position of labourers or of tenants cultivating their former lands at the will of the latter.'

"In short, the second of the premises on which a policy of *laisses faire* would rest is as unsound as the first. In the words of Mr. Pedder, a gentleman who has long made a special study of this subject, and whose talents have lately led to his transfer from the Bombay Civil Service to a high position at the India Office—

'it cannot be too clearly understood that only in the dream of a visionary will the English agricultural system of large landlords, capitalist farmers of large farms, and peasant-labourers for wage, ever be substituted for the *peste culture* of India. Happen what will, each ryot will till his petty holding; but he may be, as we have made him in Bombay, the proprietor; he may be, as in the North-West, a member of a proprietary cultivating community; he may be, as in Rajpootana, the customary tenant of an hereditary lord; or he may be, as I fear he is becoming, the practical serf of a money-lender.

"To a peasantry such as I have described, expropriation means discouragement, despair, and exasperation. To the money-lending class, it means the acquisition of what they are unfitted to use and do not particularly desire to have, of what yields them at best a precarious profit, not exceeding that which reasonable rates of interest, combined with easy recovery, would produce, but wrung forth with trouble, anxiety, expense, popular execration, and even personal danger. To society, it means the discouragement of labour in extracting wealth from the soil, the application of capital in disadvantageous and comparatively unproductive channels, and the formentation of disorder and outrage."

Mr. Hope then went on to trace the causes which had brought on the indebtedness of the ryots. Poverty which constrained them to borrow, ignorance which made them victims of rogues, social observances which crippled their resources, and improvidence. These were all described as normal causes, in addition to which there were to be considered increased credit following on settled government:—

"A like effect followed our land settlements. The meaning of the phrase 'land revenue' varies greatly in different parts of India. In Bombay the State is the landlord, entitled to the entire rent—that is, to the whole net produce or surplus after deducting the cost of cultivation and of the subsistence of the peasant and his family. The State has no intermediary or landlord to think of, to whom a certain proportion of the rent must be left. It may relinquish to the peasant-cultivator as much or as little of the rent as it chooses. The native governments preceding us relinquished but little, and the cultivator was rack-rented.

Hence, even a small debt pressed heavily, and complaints of indebtedness were general when we acquired the country. Gradually we reduced our land revenue demands, producing immediate relief and recovery of agriculture, until by the revenue system founded by Goldsmid and Wingate in 1838-40, and gradually extended throughout the Presidency, we levy, says Mr. Pedder, only one-half, at *most*, of the net produce or rent thus leaving the cultivator a liberal margin upon which to borrow and repay. But we went further than this. Under the Native government a cultivator could not, according to custom, be ejected as long as he paid the revenue demand, but that demand was so high that his right of occupancy was worth little or nothing, and was, besides, mostly not recognized as saleable. The land was not his to sell, being deemed the property of the State. Under our settlement, however, 'this right of conditional occupancy' (to quote Bombay Act I of 1865) 'is declared to be a saleable and transferable property.' Through the land is still termed 'Government land,' the occupant has acquired a tenant-right far wider than that of Ireland, and has virtually become proprietor, while the Government retains only a rent charge, variable once in thirty years, within certain prescribed limits. The right of property thus granted acquired simultaneously a considerable value through the reduction of the revenue demand, and its invariability for thirty years. The gift, intended to enrich the raiyat, increased his credit along with his means, thus exposing him to the loss, not only of the extra share of net produce bestowed, but of the land from which a livelihood had hitherto been secured.

"Fast upon these additions to solvency and credit came days of brilliant but ephemeral prosperity. Commencing with 1850, railways, road, bridges, and other public works poured millions into labourers' hands, while a series of good seasons gave the best encouragement to agriculture, and brought almost every available acre under the plough. Then came the American war, raising to almost fabulous rates the prices of cotton and other produce. These circumstances had a double effect: many raiyats paid off or greatly reduced their debts: many more, both of these and others, increased their expenses, and some even borrowed largely, upon the strength of increased incomes which they supposed would last for ever; all learned a higher standard of comfort and new wants, which they could not relinquish with readiness equal to the subsequent rapid contraction of their means. A further expansion of the raiyat's credit was induced by greater facility in obtaining loans, owing to two reasons. The training of the money-lender, to which I shall presently allude, rendered frauds and less recovery of advances easier. Also, the general prosperity increased the capital of money-lenders for investment and the number of persons competing in the business. Money was lent recklessly on unsound credit: money was lent designedly to secure the unwary raiyat as a bondslave more forever. '*Diminished ability to repay* partly from greater pressure on the land by the population, which had grown 45 per cent. in the thirty years ending with 1875. The proportion of 167 souls per square mile becomes extremely heavy after making allowance for mountains, forests, &c., and for the defects of the cultivable soil and the climate. But even the cultivable are cannot be, on an average, as productive as in former days. When only a half of it was cultivated, the best soils were chosen, fallows were readily allowed: the waste land and forests supported cattle freely: the stable manure was sufficient. Now it is reversed. The waste land has disappeared; the cattle and manure are insufficient in proportion: the jungles have become reserved forest; the poor soils reduce the average: and the general result is a lower yield per head for subsistence or repayment of debt. Again, the raiyat's solvency was reduced by a great fall in prices after the close of the American war. Between 1839 and 1846 prices rose from fifty-six to eighteen *seers* per rupee; between 1866 and 1874 they fell again to fifty *seers*. With the various causes of low prices, with questions such as those of the effect of levying revenue in money instead of in kind, of the sufficiency of the circulating medium, or of the action of the so-called 'Indian tribute,' I am not now concerned, for our present purpose, to note the fact. The fall is sufficient. A series of bad seasons has, likewise, supervened. Finally, the effect of an absence of stimulus to exertion in lessening ability to repay must not be overlooked. Where the raiyat is hopelessly involved, and all produce goes to the creditor, a bare subsistence being given back, what inducement can there be to add to the latter's gains? The raiyat pays off less, his debt on paper increases, and what more? He thinks it 'as well to be hung for a sheep as for a lamb.' *To our revenue system* must in candour be ascribed some share in the indebtedness of the raiyat. Time would fail me were I to attempt to enter here into the elaborate question of the pressure of land revenue demand, nor does my subject require that I should do so. The Commission's report and the other enquiries to which I have referred contain the fullest information on the subject. Suffice it to say that it is amply proved that the riots had no immediate connection with the revision of assessment, which was neither imposed nor contemplated in many of the localities where they occurred. Still less can the general indebtedness of the raiyat be ascribed to the weight of the assessment, whether imposed or revised, since the proportion of the net produce taken is low in itself very low for a *landlord* to [illegible] than that prevailing in 'allied' British villages and adjacent foreign States. I am here of course speaking broadly, irrespective of individual instances of over assessment, which in so vast an undertaking may not improbably have occurred. But it seems likely that indebtedness, arising mainly from other causes, normal or special, may have been aggravated by our rigid system. If any considerable increase at a revision were gradually worked up to in the course of two to five years, the raiyat would have time to readjust his expenses to his means instead of being taken by surprise, and perhaps driven to the money-lender. Again, if the recovery of instalments were more coincident with the time when the raiyat realises on his produce, instead of falling sometimes too early and sometimes too late, and so the land-revenue were more in practice (what it is in law) a first charge on the latter, much temporary borrowing, fraud in crediting produce, and eventual Government process for recovery might be avoided. Some debt, too, may be caused by the fear of eviction—a mode of recovering the revenue for which substitute is much needed. Moreover, though the system of taking revenue in kind besides involving the injustice of assessment on the gross produce instead of the net, is so open to fraud, when adopted on a large scale, as to be impracticable, its object might be attained, in localities subject to drought, by such suspension of the revenue demand as to spread over three or four years, according to the seasons, the aggregate amount to be recovered in that period. Finally, in times of famine, suspension of demand might be systematically granted, as of late it has been by Sir Richard Temple, and even total remission, which is not inconsistent with the Bombay settlements. And, above all, whatever relief is deemed reasonable should be granted in time.

"*The arming of the money-lender* is a general term which I shall apply to the process of increasing in numberless ways the legal power of creditor over debtor, which has been synonymous with the elaboration of our Indian law procedure. In our early judicial dealings with our newly acquired possessions in the Bombay Presidency, we combined as far as possible the Native model in form with European common sense and equity in practice, but gradually the system was made more regular and rigid. Mountstuart Elphinstone's Code of 1823, however, still contained much of the old leaven, such as arbitration courts, usury law, and a long limitation for suits. Only gradually did creditors perceive and work up to the advantage the law had given them. At first the debtors complained of usurious interest only. From 1843 to 1850 the court's influence became rapidly more apparent. Attachments, and the extortion of new bonds with a premium for forbearance, increased. From 1850 to 1858 credit and frauds much expanded. Numerous public officers pointed out the mischief which was going on; none foresaw more clearly than Sir George Wingate how the benefit of his settlement was being turned into wrong channels, or pleaded more earnestly, though in vain, for prompt and effective remedies. While affairs were in this state the legislature stepped in to aggravate the evil. In 1859 the period of limitation for suits was reduced, and the first Civil procedure Code was passed, followed by the Stamp in Act 1860.

"The condition then consummated, which has lasted with but slight variation for about twenty years may be thus briefly summarised as it appears in the Deccan. The procedure is highly elaborate and technical, the penalties for contravention of it severe and litigation dangerous without the guidance of a pleader, whose services are costly and interests often at variance with those of his client. The procedure is the same for a debt of Rs. 5 and Rs. 5,000 except in the rare instances where small cause courts are established. Stamp and court expenses have nearly doubled. Arbitration has been gradually shouldered out, partly by the superior prestige of the courts, partly by the stamp-duties partly by its disadvantages for the money lender. Suits may be heard *ex parte* in the absence of the defendant, and are found to be so, in the four Deccan districts, in above half of the cases. Great weight is attached by the courts to bonds, and they are therefore largely almost exclusively, depended on. However fraudulent, extortionate, or in excess of consideration a bond may be, the burden of proof lies on the debtor, and in practice his defence is generally hopeless. Payments on a bond made by the debtor, out of court were (till 1877) ignored, and were therefore obtained, wherever possible, by the fraudulent creditor. The reduction of the limitation period for bonded debts from 12 to six, an in some cases three years, for simply money debts from six to three years respectively, has subjected the debtor to compound interest, frequent suits extra costs, and a vast increase of his liabilities. The power of obtaining arrest and imprisonment gives the creditor the means of extorting almost any terms for his forbearance in exercising it. Of all the weapons he has obtained, this has been proved to be the most misused. The power of sale in execution extended, till 1877, to *everything* the debtor possessed, since then certain bare necessaries have alone been exempted. Land remains saleable, whether ancestral or acquired, subject to certain provisions for saving it analogous to an *elegit* which have hitherto proved inoperative, but are now being amended. Of all sales it is a characteristic that the property, through technical difficulties, constantly goes for a mere song, and the creditor is the purchaser. Decrees were, till 1877, interminable, and the Commission found numbers to be of twenty years' standing. Now they may be executed for twelve years. A sub judge mentions one executed *nine* times. If the persecuted debtor turned towards the law of insolvency, he till quite recently, found it little more than a name. Until actually arrested or in jail, he could not resort to it at all; and, whether, after doing so, he escaped its pitfalls and two years' imprisonment or not, his subsequently acquired property and earnings were liable (unless his debt was under Rs. 100 and the judge chose to discharge him) until the last pice due, with interest, had been repaid. Finally, the increase of work entailed delay, with loss of time and money, in the disposal of cases, while financial reasons led to reduction in the numbers of the courts, and consequently to their great remoteness from the raiyat's home. And all this is the more important, in that a vast increase of litigation has followed the new law, so that in 1876 there were 37,128 suits, and in 1878 (after the famine) 37,877, disposed of in our four districts alone.

"The tendency of the change of relations thus gradually brought about by the law will be seen to have been all one way—in favour of the party possessing the most intelligence and money. Even of old the superiority of the money lender over the raiyat was considerable, though the former had little power of compulsion but by the law this superiority has been infinitely increased. The likening of the contest between the two to one between a child and a giant, is no figure of speech, yet the law presumes them both to be equal! That the superiority is fully and often fraudulently availed of is proved by the vast increase of litigation just mentioned by the evidence of judicial and revenue officers, and of numberless debtors, by the scrutiny of accounts by the Commission and by the use in 1874 of some 150,000 warrants as threats only. The general result is, that through these undue powers the raiyat is enslaved by a vast amount of debt, which has been much enhanced by our legal system, and in part was never incurred by him at all. In concluding this sketch it seems scarcely necessary for me to add that the law, and not the judges, are so blame. Some of the most valuable proofs of the defects of the former are derived from judicial officers, native as well as European, and I fully agree with Mr. Auckland Colvin that it is very much to the credit of the subordinate judicial administration that it has expressed itself so clearly as to the position which it is compelled to occupy.

Mr. Hope then passed on to a consideration of remedial measures:—

"*Legislatively*, what we can do, what is proved by overwhelming evidence to be the thing required, what we undoubtedly ought to do, promptly and effectually, is to restore, so far as may be the right balance between debtor and creditor, which has been disturbed by our own legal institutions. We may take back many of the weapons inconsiderately placed in the money lenders hand and shown to have been misused; we may check the undue credit arising from unjustifiable facilities for recovery; we may increase ability to repay by removing discouragements to industry, we may obey the long neglected proverbial mandate to hear both parties, we may substitute for the blind and ruthless operation of legal machinery the intelligent dispensation of justice between man and man."

After an interesting survey of the relations of debtor and creditor in Native States, Mr. Hope went on to describe some of the provisions of the new Bill:—

"The first object aimed at is to establish precautions against fraud by either debtor or creditor in their original transactions with each other and so keep them on good terms and out of court as far as possible. The Commission thus summarise the chief frauds which are practised—By creditors (1) forging bonds (2) withholding the consideration mentioned in a bond (3) obtaining new bonds in satisfaction of old bonds and of decrees and nevertheless enforcing the latter, (4) not giving credit for payments (5) refusing to explain or wrongly representing their accounts to debtors.

By debtors (6) tendering in evidence false receipts and false evidence of alleged payments (7) pleading that bonds are false when they are really genuine.

"Chapter VIII. of the Bill is intended to meet the first three and the last mentioned kinds of fraud. It provides that every instrument to which an agriculturist is a party shall be written by or under the superintendence of a village registrar, executed in his presence, and attested by him; that the registrar shall give a copy of it to the party not entitled to the original and shall both endorse on the original whether transfer of consideration took place before him or not, and mark for future identification any instrument which such original supersedes. The reasonableness of such a measure is evidenced by the provisions for notaries in France and most other European countries, and by the penalty in England on unauthorized persons practicising as conveyancers instruments not so executed will be invalid. By these means every raiyat should at least know what he signs, and both parties should receive due protection Chapter IX., directed against the remaining three kinds of fraud, provides, under a penalty, for the grant to raiyats, on demand of written receipts, annual statements of their account, and pass books, and for the latter being written up from time to time and attested by the money-lender. These two chapters are based on recommendations of the Commission. Certain provisions of both of them may to some eyes appear too minute to be satisfact

now able to say is, that it is under careful consideration, and that any provisions which may be decided on can be inserted hereafter in the Bill when passing through the Select Committee of this Council.

"Supposing that, notwithstanding all the preceding precautions, the dispute unfortunately develops into litigation, the Bill next endeavours to place the Courts of law within easier distance from the homes of the people, and to make them more absolute, less technical, less dilatory, and less expensive. I may here mention that, out of 4,650 villages in our four districts, only 29 per cent are now within ten miles of their courts; 35 per cent are from ten to twenty miles off; 24 per cent from twenty to thirty miles, and 12 per cent between thirty and sixty miles—distances which in the absence of railways represent a considerable inconvenience and loss of time to those obliged to attend. In pursuance of the objects just named, chapter V empowers the Local Government to appoint any patel of a village whom it deems competent to be village-munsif for his own village or, if desired, for other villages also within a radius of two miles. The munsif's jurisdiction will be limited to suits for money not exceeding ten rupees, and will generally follow the model of the Madras village-munsif's system, constituted under Madras Regulation IV of 1816, except that the munsif will not have, as there, a further jurisdiction, by consent of parties, extending up to Rs. 100. The munsif's decision will be final, except in case of corruption, gross partiality, or misconduct proved before the special judge, to whom I will presently refer. This Madras system is well worthy of attention. It is a remarkable fact that these munsifs dispose of nearly one-fourth of the whole civil litigation of the presidency. In other words, some 45,000 suits, for which the people in Bombay might be dragged to our regular courts with all their attendant delay, cost, and harshness, are in Madras quietly disposed of at the people's own homes without any one of these evils. Nearly the whole of these suits are for sums not exceeding Rs. 20 and nearly half for Rs. 5 and under, but the returns do not show how many of them are for Rs. 10 and under, and therefore tried without the consent of both parties. It has been surmised that many of the disputes here dignified by the name 'suits' are so petty, that in Bombay they are never brought to a regular Court at all, but the general statistics do not bear this out, as in the Bombay Mufassal in 1877 there were 144,412 suits to a population of 10½ millions, while Madras there were only 190,290 to above 31 millions. Again, I understand from Mr. Carmichael, Member of Council at Madras, who has kindly given me much information, that the bulk of them are not between usurers and ryots. But the fact remains that a very inferior agency can dispose successfully without appeal of suits not lower in value, though differing somewhat in nature, from those with which we have to deal. Although, however, village munsifs may thus be a fairly efficient institution in Madras, where they are a survival of ancient times, and where society is still in a comparatively simple state, it would be impossible at the present day to constitute them by law throughout all villages or village-circles in our Deccan districts. The people are now too independent, too active-minded, too irreverent to accept implicitly the decision of village seniors as such, or as a Native newspaper puts it, in the present times of freedom and liberty, when even children do not obey their parents, the village headmen have no authority and influence. Even if we in Bombay could successfully impose on our hard-worked and ill-paid patels, this, to them, novel function, their is the further difficulty in their case that the bulk of our petty suits are brought by money-lenders, with whom the patel would too often be, by want of education or by absolute interest unqualified to cope. Our advanced conditions postulate a more skilled judicature, better judges, and consequently fewer of them, and these the Government must in the main provide. At the same time, there can be no harm in taking advantage of the present opportunity to empower the Government to invest with petty jurisdiction up to Rs. 10 any village patels whom it may here and there find to be qualified by education and character. We may hope that the number of such will gradually increase.

"Next above these new munsiff's courts come the existing Courts of subordinate judges, who are all trained officers, divided into two classes, with proportionate powers, and receiving salaries of from Rs. 200 to Rs. 800 per mensem. These courts it is proposed to strengthen in two ways. Their number will be increased from 24 to 36, thus diminishing their local juridictions and the distances to them from the people's homes; but this being an executive measure, needs not to be provided for in the Bill. Their powers will, moreover, be considerably increased. By chapter II of the Bill all subordinate judges in the four districts will be invested with what are termed small-cause-court powers, but enlarged so as to include mortgage cases of the class in which agriculturists are so commonly involved. And by chapter IV. they will all receive jurisdiction in insolvency. The question of how far the summary jurisdiction, not open to appeal, which the small-cause-court model implies, might safely be entrusted to the two classes of subordinate judge, has received careful consideration in connection with the opinion of the Secretary of State in paragraph 33 of the despatch: 'I am inclined to think that the principle of summary jurisdiction without appeal might be conferred experimentally on all civil judges in the Deccan with great benefit.' It is considered that such jurisdiction may be conferred on the first class subordinate judges up to the full limit allowed in the Mofussil Small Cause Courts Act, namely, Rs. 500 (£40), and on the second class subordinate judges up to Rs. 100 (£8) absolutely, and up to Rs. 500 by consent of the parties [on the analogy of the higher jurisdiction of village munsifs in Madras]. But three special safeguards are proposed in chapter VII. *Firstly, inspection.*—A special judge will be appointed to inspect, supervise, and control the proceedings of the subordinate judges, munsifs and conciliators under the Act in all the four districts, and see its new provisions effectively carried out. The special judge will be aided, in each pair or the four districts, by a special assistant judge or subordinate judge, who will during the greater part of the year be engaged in travelling about, inspecting and supervising all subordinate courts. In Bombay the collector and his assistants similarly move about, inspecting and controlling the revenue and magisterial administration, mixing with the people, and, in particular, examining the civil work done by mamlatdars. Long experience has proved that the system produces excellent results. *Secondly, revision.*—The power of revision vested in the High Court by section 622 of the Code of Civil Procedure is extended, on the analogy of section 295 of that Code, to the special judge, who will be enabled to call for and examine the record of any case and correct failures of justice, as also similarly to deal with cases called for and referred to him by his assistants just mentioned. The powers of the High Court under the same section will remain intact. *Thirdly, sitting "in banco."*—The special judge and the assistants with his authorization are enabled to stay the proceedings in any case pending in a subordinate court, and to sit with the judge as a bench to try it. The power of withdrawing a case and trying it himself, or transferring it to another court, which the district judge possesses under section 25 of the Code of Civil Procedure, will also be exercised by the special judge, and by his assistants with his authorization. These provisions will enable impotant cases to be tried by superior officers or a bench, and promote that exercise by such officers of their personal example and that enlargement of their practical experience which are thought so desirable by the Secretary of State.

"In concluding this part of the subject, I should explain that the amended jurisdiction will, for convenience sake, supersede altogether that under the Mofussil Small Cause Courts Act, and thus litigants who are not agriculturists will in money cases obtain throughout the four districts the special advantages designed for the latter. Also, no special provision is made for subordinate judges moving about and sitting at different places, because they can be required to do so under the existing law."

In the course of a prolonged comment on the principles thus laid down, Hr. Hope said:—

"The fact is, that insolvency law for the Indian Mofussil made an altogether false start. In England fraud by the debtor is the chief danger, and even the legislation of 1869 has failed through his ingenuity; in India fraud by the creditor has almost solely to be guarded against. In England insolvency is presumably a man's fault; in India it is presumably only his misfortune. In England embarrassment ordinarily arises from gross extravagance or reckless trading; in India one or more bad seasons, the loss of a bullock or two, or the religious necessity of marrying a child, are its most frequent origin; extortion and fraud by creditors help its onward course. Yet in England insolvency has hitherto been treated more leniently than in India. Misfortune has here been made a crime, for which even life-long slavery might not atone. Surely, we must divest ourselves of much confusion of ideas. Whether a man *is* insolvent or not, is a mere question of fact, quite unconnected with the enquiry how he came to be so. How much he *can* repay, without being made a useless or dangerous member of society, is a mere matter of calculation, into which the moral aspects of its past conduct cannot enter. To such enquiries ideas of revenge and punishment are altogether irrelevant. Imprisonment is only appropriate for concealment, contumacy, and other forms of fraud. To declare an agriculturist insolvent when he is so; to set a reasonable time before him during which he shall work himself free and reserve the means therefor; and eventually to start him afresh with the lesson of experience, seem more sensible than to lock him up for a time while his family are starving, and then turn him adrift a beggar. To the creditor certainly the former course will be the more profitable, as also to society."

The speech concluded as follows:—

"Reviewing the Bill broadly, it may fairly be said to secure, to an extent not hitherto attempted, (1) precautions against fraud by either debtor or creditor in their original transactions with each other; (2) interposition of friendly conciliation between disputants, previous to litigation; (3) approximation of the courts to the homes of the people; (4) some small simplification of procedure and diminution of the expense and technicalities arising from legal practitioners; (5) equitable jurisdiction to reduce all exorbitant, fictitious, and fraudulent claims; (6) finality of judicial decisions, subject to adequate safeguards; (7) prompt and unfailing enforcement, through the collector when necessary, of all adjudicated claims of reasonable amount; (8) discharge of the debtor from such claims, or balance of them, as, after all reasonable enforcement for a long period, could not be fully realized except by demoralization or life-long bondage.

"Such a result, while falling not short in favour of either debtor of creditor of what is fairly commensurate with the nature of the case, the analogy of law in other countries, the rules of pecuniary need and supply, and the strictest equity, goes no farther in reform than the political necessity of a prompt and effective remedy for the social disorders of the Deccan appears imperatively to demand.

"If I am asked what I think will probably be the effects of the measure, and how far I expect it to be successful, I must reply that, although I cannot undertake to answer for all the detailed provisions of a Bill which is the outcome of revision at more hands and authorities than one, I think that it cannot but be most beneficial, and that it will to a great extent meet the needs of the Deccan, provided it be supplemented by executive action in the directions already indicated. Of course, no one expects from it the abolition of indebtedness for all time. The ryots are 'depressed and crushed by a variety of concurrent causes.' With only one class of these, though perhaps the largest, does the Bill profess to deal, but in a way which may reasonably be rewarded with success. At least, it gives effective help to every ryot who is disposed to help himself. The reorganization of the Courts is favourable to all parties. The relations of debtor and creditor are adjusted on fundamental principle, equitable as between the two, and essential to the cohesion of society. A man should pay what he really owes, and no more; but his creditor should not be allowed to use the State for the purpose of beggaring and enslaving him. On the other hand, we cannot justly and reasonably legislate for the summary relief of the debtor from unjust and extortionate claims, unless we also give to the creditor full and effective aid in obtaining all that is fairly due to him and reasonably recoverable. A creditor's difficulties, when he has got his decree, should be reduced to a minimum. If we make the decree a just one, it should be effectively enforceable. Without ample provision on this principle, the destruction of the ryot's credit or his bondage to secret and extortionate agreements must ensue, and all our well-intentioned interference will do harm instead of good. With such provision, the measure will not injure the ryot's legitimate credit, but improve it. Against all prognostications to the contrary, I set the actual observable in the Native States. The ryots there get all the credit that is good for them. I have no faith in the virtues of unlimited 'tick.' Borrowing, and lending with a view to securing permanent enslavement, will no doubt be checked; and so much the better. *Bona fide* debts should be more easily recovered, and more reasonable interest would thus be profitable. Finally, a legitimate mode, more practicable than any yet suggested, will be provided for gradually clearing off the mass of existing debt which now weighs upon the people, and stops all improvement, while the great institution of a peasant-proprietory, which is at once essentially Indian and considered in Europe the best form of tenure for a free people, will not be destroyed.

"In conclusion, I have only to urge upon the Council that, while the deliberation and care with which this question has been brought to maturity are a sufficient guarantee for the suitability of the Bill now introduced, the period which has elapsed since the ryots first expressed discontent by outrage, the famine which has intervened, and the continued evidences of popular distress, render it desirable that the measure should be passed into law at the earliest practicable date."

The Hon'ble Syud Ahmed then put in a translation into English of a speech he had prepared. This read by Mr. Fitzpatrick and began as follows:—

"My Lord,—I agree with the hon'ble member in his motion that the Bill should be referred to a Select Committee. But before the Bill goes to the Committee, I wish with your Excellency's permission, to make a few observations with regard to the principles upon which the proposed legislation is based.

"It may be accepted as an indisputable principle that special law should only be introduced to meet special cases. The disturbances in the Deccan which have given rise to this Bill revealed the existence of considerable distress among the agricultural classes. The causes appear to have been the following:—Owing to the large exportation of cotton during the American war, the prices both of that article and of all agricultural produce greatly increased. This increase led to an increase in the expenditure and in the credit of agriculturists. It also appeared to justify an increase in the Government Revenue, which was accordingly imposed in some of the districts, and as it appears unequally. When the demand for Indian cotton fell off, the prices of all agricultural produce fell, and the fund out of which the agriculturists had to meet the increased revenue, and the debts which they had contracted, became insufficient for that purpose. Credit could no longer be procured, and the ryots, whether instigated by disloyal persons or of their own motion, commenced to attack and plunder the houses of money-lenders, and especially of the class of Marwaris, who, being strangers, were particularly obnoxious to them. It does not appear from the evidence of the rioters taken by the Commission that these men complained of the action of the civil courts. Many of them asserted that they were not in debt, and others that they had not been sued for their debts; but seeing that the object of the rioters was not only plunder but the recovery of bonds, it seems manifest that there had been a refusal of credit, and in all probability threats of proceedings in court for the recovery of outstanding debts. It also appears that by reason of a scanty and uncertain rainfall the productive powers of the districts are usually uncertain and have for some years been abnormally small.

"My Lord, no doubt a case has been made out for the application of special measures of relief, and I fully admit that that relief should take the form of a law providing facilities for the release of debtors from debts which they can have no hope of discharging, and which, while they remain subject to them, deprive them of the ordinary motives for exertion—the attainment of something more than a bare livelihood.

"But, my Lord, while it is desirable to give greater facilities to the ryots of the Deccan, whose ruin has been accomplished by unforeseen circumstances, to free themselves from debts which paralyse their industry, care must be taken that the remedies are such as will not deter the people from having recourse to them, nor impair the credit which is ordinarily given to agriculturists, and without which they would be unable to meet the demand for revenue, or to sustain themselves from harvest to harvest.

"The requirements of the present Bill as to registration appear to me so onerous that they will operate to deter persons from committing their transactions to writing. Registration affords a very doubtful proof of the payment of money. It is a common experience in this country that money paid in the presence of the registration officer is in part or wholly returned when the parties leave the presence of the registrar. It is rarely denied that a transaction has taken place; but if a dispute arises, it is as to the amount received.

"The portion of the Bill which relates to conciliation also deserves serious consideration. The Bill provides for the appointment of conciliators, who, having invited the parties to attend, are to use their best endeavours to induce them to agree to an amicable settlement. Now the matter on which the parties are supposed to be at variance is not a mere dispute arising out of domestic or friendly relations in which the impartiality of a stranger or the influence of a neighbour can be hopefully introduced to persuade the parties to make mutual concessions; and therefore I am not hopeful that this provision will be of practical use. No doubt a revenue officer or a police officer could bring influences to bear on creditors which would induce them altogether to forego their claims, but I need hardly express my conviction that the Government of India would altogether discountenance the exercise of any such influence; and I have no doubt the Council, in order to avoid even the apprehension of its exercise, will see fit to introduce a provision in the Bill prohibiting the appointment as conciliator of any officer exercising revenue or police functions.

"On the other hand the attendance before the conciliator will put the parties to considerable inconvenience. The conciliator can only 'invite' them to attend, and if the defendant does not attend, the conciliator may adjourn the case for an indefinite time, and as often as he pleases. A claimant may have to waste any number of days to obtain relief in the most trifling case, and there is no provision to secure him compensation.

"My Lord, in my judgment there is more reason to expect that a creditor will abate his claim when the parties are brought face to face in a public court of justice than at a private sitting held by a conciliator; but if it is resolved that an experiment be made, at least provisions should be introduced to secure the appointment of conciliators, to whom all parties can resort with equal confidence; and to restrict adjournments.

"My Lord, I now come to the provisions relating to the procedure in the civil courts, and before I offer my remarks upon them, I must defend my countrymen from some imputations which have been, I think, unfairly cast on them, and received as true without sufficient inquiry. It is said they are prone to litigation. In those provinces in which I have acquired experience, I have found no facts to warrant this conclusion. Looking to the numbers of the population and their innumerable transaction resulting in credit, the number of suits for the recovery of debt will compare not unfavourably with the statistics of any other civilized country. Creditors rarely sue their debtors unless a dispute has arisen, or unless they desire, by obtaining a decree, to secure an advantage over other creditors. Nor is it true, as has been frequently asserted, that the village money-lender generally desires to acquire the land of his debtor. He looks for the return of his money principally to the crop raised by the labour of his debtor, and takes a mortgage to prevent the debtor's making away with the crop or defeating his claim in favour of another money-lender. In the hands of the money-lender, who cannot himself cultivate, the land is worth only the rent a tenant could give for it.

"Again in the large majority of cases the claims brought are just, and the defendants do not seek to evade them by unjust defences. I do not mean to say there are not, in this country, as elsewhere, extortionate usurers and persons who advance false claims in courts of justice, and also debtors who have recourse to fraud to defeat just claims; but I believe, and I have seen no proof to the contrary, that the civil courts have, in the ordinary course of their procedure, not failed in this country, in this country more than elsewhere, to detect fraud and defeat its intended consequences. In fact, our acquaintance with such frauds is derived chiefly from the investigations of courts of civil justice."

Mr. Syud Ahmed then went on to argue that the provisions of the Bill which contemplated an examination into the history of debts would be difficult to work, and that other parts would encourage defendants to set up false defences. He said:—

"The provisions of the amended Code of Civil Procedure, relating to insolvency, will afford sensible relief, and relief that was needed to agricultural and other debtors in all parts of the country. The insolvency provisions in the present Bill go beyond the general law. I am not prepared to dissent from them on that account, for the circumstances have been shown to justify special remedies. But the provision respecting the delivery of property in lieu of cash is anomalous. It will not, I think, be acceptable to either party, nor does it appear called for. With regard to section 35 of the Bill, I have only to observe that I can see no reason why a fraudulent insolvent in the Deccan should be exposed to less penalties than a fraudulent debtor elsewhere. My Lord, there is one more point to which I wish to invite the Council's attention. Admitting, as I do, that the exigencies of the case require especial legislation, I entertain a serious doubt whether the rule framed in the Bill should be enacted more than as a temporary measure. Perhaps the requirements of the case would be sufficiently met with, if the operation of the proposed law is limited to a certain number of years. Some of the most important provisions of the Bill relating to interest strongly resemble the laws against usury which for many years were prevalent in this country. I had some share in administering them. They were found ineffective; they encouraged fraud; they operated as a hardship upon the borrower, and as such were repealed both in England and in this country. The revival of any rules of law, which limit the rate of interest, or empower courts to interfere in the terms of private contract, cannot be regarded by me other than a retrograde step—a step which, if justified by extreme emergency, should, at any rate, not be allowed permanently to affect the law even in a small portion of the country."

Mr. Cockerell then said:—

"My Lord,—Though I readily admit that a case has been made out for the application of a special remedy for the evils which the inquiry into the disturbances in the Deccan has shown to exist, in the relations subsisting between the money-lender and the agriculturists, I cannot but think that the Bill now before the Council goes further than is necessary, both in the direction of interference with those relations, and also in the variation of the ordinary law of the country. I feel bound especially to record my dissent to certain provisions of the Bill, which I regard as manifestly inequitable, one-sided, and wanting in the impartiality which should characterise all of our legislation. I think that the proposed section relating to the establishment of village courts for the trials of petty cases; the system of village registration of contracts between the money-lender and the agriculturist; the enforcement of granting of receipts and statements of account, are all likely to prove, more or less, efficacious in applying the desired remedy. As regards the clauses which provide conciliatory measures, I would have no objection to their being enacted as an experiment; but I feel strongly that their success, their effect for good or evil, will depend, as my hon'ble friend, who has last spoken, has suggested, in the choice of the agency by which this conciliation is to be carried out. If these powers are to be entrusted to persons trained in the school of thought that has devised the provision to which I shall presently have occasion to refer, I venture to think that their result will be otherwise than satisfactory, and may indeed be exceedingly mischievous. As regards the proposed alteration of the law of limitation, and the power of *ex parte* disposal of suits, I see no objection; but I think there is a good deal to be said on both sides. As regards the proposed disallowance of appeals, and the substitution therefore of powers of revision, I should have had no objection if these powers were to be invested in the ordinary tribunals of the country; but I confess I distrust all special agency, such as is to be constituted under the provisions of this Bill, and think that it may probably be worked as a mere machine for giving effect to the policy of the day, in regard to the relations between the classes affected by this Bill. I regard the provisions of section 20 as singularly unfair; it seems to me that when we have the insolvency procedure with its special guards against fraud, it is very dangerous to invest any court with discretionary power of giving an absolute discharge from the remaining portion of an unliquidated debt, as is proposed in section 20 of the Bill. Such a power exercised capriciously would be very mischievous in its results, but, my Lord, the chief objections which I have to this Bill apply to the provisions of Chap. IV., which contains the proposed insolvency procedure. Section 27 in that chapter virtually declares that no amount of falsehood or fraud on the part of an insolvent agriculturist should bar his obtaining the privileges of insolvency. I cannot see why fraud or falsehood should not carry with them the consequences which they do in other parts of the country. An insolvency law is a beneficient provision for releasing people from the burden of debts which they have no chance of paying; but as it is liable to great abuse, it is necessary that there should be safeguards, and the safeguard which, under ordinary, law deprives the person who makes false statements, and is guilty of other acts of fraud from the benefits of the insolvency procedure is a very necessary one, and I can see no reason for foregoing it in this particular case. A more remarkable provision is in section 30, to force a creditor to take, in satisfaction of his debt, any movable property which may or may not be of the proper value. This seems to me extraordinarily unfair. The property to be forced upon the creditor might be a village pig, and the unfortunate creditor might have caste objections to deal with an unclean animal, and yet this might occur under the section I have referred to. Section 34, which provides for the absolute discharge of a debtor, after his estates have been distributed among his creditors, seems altogether uncalled for, as has been said in the course of the discussion upon this Bill. It is now proposed in the Bill for the amendment of the Civil Procedure Code to give most liberal terms to the debtor who has surrendered his estate and had them distributed among his creditors, *i. e.*, a person in that condition will be discharged altogether on the payment of one-third of his debts. Whether that provision is about to be generally applied, I cannot see what possible reason there can be for placing the indebted agriculturist of the Deccan on a different footing to that of other persons in the country. I think, however, the chief disregard of equitable principles is to be found in section 35. Taking this section and the last sentence of section 25 together, it is clear that the intention is that fraudulent practices by an indebted agriculturist of the Deccan, shall be dealt with in a totally different manner to that of persons in other parts of the country. The law of the Civil Procedure Code is that for these practices improvement for one year may be avoided, and it is necessary that the insolvency law should be guarded by the power to award stringent penalties in the case of proved fraud, and why rascality in the Deccan should be more leniently treated than in any other part of the country. I fail to understand, and the remarks of the hon'ble mover of the Bill have in no way enlightened me. My Lord, these provisions to which I have drawn special attention, are described in the statement of objects and reasons as providing an insolvency procedure more liberal to the debtor than that of Code of Civil Procedure. Notwithstanding the defence of them that I have heard from my hon'ble friend, I am still disposed to characterize them as partial, and one-sided, without precedent in the annals of legislation. I shall not oppose this Bill being referred to a Select Committee; but I think it right to make these remarks in the hope that during the passage of the Bill it may be so sifted and purged that the Indian Statute Book may not be tarnished by the admission to its pages of such one-sided legislation as is proposed in this Bill."

Mr. Egerton said:—

"I do not wish to criticise in detail any of the provisions of this Bill, but I think that the circumstances which have led to its being introduced seem to be of such general prevalence throughout India, that the mode in which they are to be trested in the Deccan may possibly form a precedent in other parts of the country; and although I am not acquainted with the state of the revenue administration in Bombay, yet in the Punjab there are many agriculturists, peasant proprietors, whose condition is very much the same at that described in the remarks made by the hon'ble member who introduced the Bill. There are parts of the country in the Punjab, as doubtless there are in every presidency, where the rainfall is uncertain and the crops precarious, yet in all those parts of the country the Government has introduced its revenue system, which obliges the peasant proprietor, who has engaged to make payment of a fixed sum, at fixed times, as Government revenue, and the Government has imposed most stringent conditions in regard to the realization of this revenue. It seems to me that but too little stress has been laid upon this cause, which must in a great degree contribute to, if not entirely originate, the indebtedness of the Deccan ryots. The ryot who has become indebted to a banker is obliged to satisfy the Government demand in *cash*; to procure that cash he has again to resort to the money-lender; and as long as the Government demand regularly comes upon him, he is obliged to go-again and again, to the money-lender in order to procure cash to meet it. In this Bill which it is now proposed to introduce, Government proposes to take very stringent measures to protect the ryot from the demands of the money-lender; but the provisions of the revenue law, which provide for the realizations of the Government demand, have apparently been in no way altered. Every one knows the great stringency of those regulations, and it seems to me unreasonable that, while we uphold stringent regulations for our own revenue, we should make such alterations in the law in regard to ordinary private contracts. I think it could have been more satisfactory if we had been told what measures the Bombay Government proposes to introduce, in order to lighten the burden which the rigorous demand of Government revenue imposes upon the peasant proprietors. It would be desirable at the same time, as measures of relief are afforded to the ryot, from his private creditors, that the Government, who appears also as a creditor of the ryot, should also take measures in some way to lighten the pressure of its own demand,—not, perhaps, by a reduction of assessment, but by taking that assessment in some other way which will not impose upon the ryot all the risks of scanty rainfall and precarious crops, but will leave these risks on Government itself, and relieve the peasant proprietor, who has shown himself unable to meet them from such risks. I think there is considerable danger in altering the ordinary law of contract in this respect, in the case of agriculturists, against whom the Government has a demand, unless the Government itself takes measures, to relieve the burden which it has itself imposed upon that agriculturist."

The Bill was then referred to a Select Committee, consisting of Sir Andrew Arbuthnot, Sir John Strachey, Mr. Stokes, Mr. Colvin, and Syud Ahmed.

Mr. Stokes then read a speech from a printed or written paper with a rapidity of utterance that defied all attempts at reporting it. He was followed by

Sir Alexander Arbuthnot, who said,

"At this late hour of the evening, I will detain the Council by very few remarks. This Bill, which has been entrusted to the hon'ble Mr. Hope by the Executive Government in consideration of his experience in the districts now in question, and of the attention which he has given to the subject, is mainly based on a Bill which was sent to the Government of India by the Bombay Government, in the preparation of which Mr. Hope's experience and advice were made available. I have no doubt that if the Bill had emanated entirely from the Executive Government of India, it would have assumed a very different shape. There are several provisions in the Bill with which I for one entirely disagree, but in the general scope of the Bill, apart from these particular provisions, I feel bound to say that I consider that a sufficient case has been made out for special legislation. (Hear, hear.) I agree in all my hon'ble colleague, Mr. Stokes who, has said of that section regarding appeals in cases of claims founded upon mortgages. Personally, I entertain very little doubt that when the Bill has undergone that examination and sifting which it will undergo at the hands of the High Court of Bombay, and other legal authorities, and when it has been carefully examined and dealt with, as I have no doubt it will be, by the Select Committee just appointed, that section will, if it does not entirely disappear, be very materially modified. In all Mr. Stokes has said on the subject of the provisions of the Bill which provide for supervision and inspection in lieu of appeals, I entirely agree. I may also say that I agree with my hon'ble colleague, Mr. Cockerell, in thinking that special insolvency provisions are exceedingly undesirable. I hope that it may be found that the insolvency law, which we hope to see enacted in the course of a few days, in the Bill amending the Code of Civil Procedure will be sufficient for these particular districts, as well as for the rest of India. However, I think it was only right that having the Bill brought before us under the circumstances under which it was brought, we should send it forth for criticism and examination, not exactly in the shape in which we, looking at the question from our individual and general point of view, may be disposed to regard it, but that we should pay very great deference to the suggestions made by the Local Government, and that we should offer every opportunity for these suggestions to be examined and criticised, and also supported, in the Presidency to which the Bill especially applies. In the event of the provisions to which I allude meeting with such support, there are one or two general points in connection with the address, which was delivered by the hon'ble mover of the Bill, to which I should wish to say a few words. The full, exhaustive, and, I am bound to say, very interesting address to which we have listened this morning (hear, hear), shows that the hon'ble mover has exhausted, I think I may say, every source of information which was available to him. It shows that he has carefully studied the report of the Commission which has led to this project of law, and the correspondence, which, during a long series of years, has passed on the particular subject to which this project refers, and on other subjects cognate to it. Naturally, in the hon'ble member's address, a great deal was taken from the report of the Deccan Ryots' Commission. From that report he was able to adduce a great deal of evidence in support of the views which he entertained; but it struck me that on one or two points, which, as I read the report of the Deccan Ryots' Commission, the opinions expressed by the members of that Commission somewhat differ from those entertained by the hon'ble member, he failed to give us the benefit of the observations which are to be found in the Commission's report. I do not think that the tone in which the hon'ble member expressed himself, with regard to the character of the sowcars in the Deccan district, is by any means fully supported by the text of the Commission's report. The hon'ble member used the expression *usurious money-lenders*. He said many other things which, as the address was read so rapidly, I cannot repeat verbatim, but which gave me the impression that he regards the money-lenders of the Deccan districts as a class, with scarcely an exception, of usurious and rapacious men—a class of men who make enormous and extravagant profits at the expense of the ignorant ryot, and a class against whom it is desirable that the Government should direct special legislation. Now it seems to me that this is not the view which is held by the members of the Commission. On the contrary, I find it expressly stated in para. 85 of their report, that "on the whole, there is not reason to believe that the sowcar dealing with the agricultural classes make higher profits than are warranted by the nature of their business, which is always precarious and unpopular, and occasionally dangerous." There are other passages in the report on which I cannot lay my hands at this moment, which convey to me the same impression, and I think it would be wrong that this Bill should go forth to the public, or to the people of the district which it will affect, with the impression that the Government of India entertained views in regard to this particular class of the community—a class which is more or less intelligent, which is really very useful, and which, I may say, in the present circumstances of the country, is an absolute necessity (hear, hear)—views, I say, such as those which I have gathered as being entertained by the mover of the Bill. I have no doubt that among this class, and among other classes, and indeed, as is the case wherever money-lenders exist, there are instances of gross extortion and rapacity, but I do not for a moment believe that the class, as a class, is so extortionate, is such a curse to society, as might be inferred from some of the expressions made use of in the hon'ble member's address, such expressions, for instance, as "money is lent designedly to render the ryot a bond slave," or that "fraud by the creditor is, in India, the only thing to be guarded against." On another point, not of so great importance, but still a point which deserves consideration, it appears to me that the remarks of the hon'ble member are not borne out by the report of the Deccan Ryots' Commission. I refer to the alleged technicality of the procedure of our courts; nor do I think that his remarks are borne out by the actual facts of the case. I listened with great attention and interest to the speech of our hon'ble colleague, Syud Ahmad, the only native Member of Council present. One observation made by him, which particularly struck me, was that in which he expressed his opinion as to the expediency of prohibiting in this Bill, the appointment of revenue or police officers as conciliators. I agree in every word which the hon'ble member said on this point, and I trust that in this respect the Bill will be amended in the Select Committee. I regret to say I do not agree in all the hon'ble member said in regard to the limitation law. An alteration of the limitation law for these districts, and I should think for the country generally, in the direction in which it is proposed in this Bill, to alter it, seems to me to rest on very substantial grounds. There was one remark made by my colleague, Mr. Stokes, at the commencement of his speech, in regard to the scope of the Bill, with reference to the instructions which we have received from the Secretary of State. I think it right to say on that point, expressing my individual opinion, that I do not conceive that the Government is positively bound either to enact every provision which was recommended in the despatch of the Secretary of State or that it is debarred from going beyond those provisions, if, on full consideration, it appears to us that the main object which the Secretary of State had in view will be advanced by our making additions which were not contemplated by him. (Hear, hear.) Everything that the Secretary of State has written on the subject of this Bill, as well as on all subjects, whether of an executive or legislative character, is entitled to the most careful and respectful attention of the Governor-General; but it does not appear to me that in such cases as this, or indeed, in any case of importance, the Council is debarred from venturing to depart from those instructions, or at all events, to urge their reconsideration either in one direction or the other. It is open to us, if any of the provisions recommended by the Secretary of State appear to us unadvisable or impracticable, to say so, and govern ourselves accordingly. It is also, I think, open to us, if we consider that by further provisions we can subserve the object in view, to enact such further provisions. It only remains for me to refer to the remarks made by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, remarks for which, I think, the Government and this Council are very much indebted to His Honour; because it is very desirable that it should be known to be public generally, and the community which will be affected by this Bill in particular, that the question raised by the Lieutenant-Governor has not been overlooked by the Government of India; that on the contrary, the view which is enterfilned by the Government on that particular question is, I may say, entirely in accordance with the opinion expressed by Mr. Egerton and in a letter addressed to the Bombay Government, the Government of India, after making certain observations in regard to the general scope and tenor of the projected legislation, brought to notice a matter which appeared to demand further consideration, namely, the possibility of adopting the assessment of land revenue to the variations of the season. These instructions expressly refer only to the four particular districts included in the scope of this Bill; but I quite agree with His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor that they are instructions which are probably very applicable to many other parts, not only in Bombay, but other provinces throughout the Empire; and I may mention that at this moment, and for some little time past, the expediency of applying such a system to another district, in another part of India—I refer to the district of Jhansi—has been, and is, under the consideration of this Council."

THE BOMBAY DACOITIES.

The severe sentences passed on the prisoners who have just been tried at Poona for complicity in the recent outrages, must be a satisfaction to the public sense of justice. The crimes of which they have been found guilty are among the most serious offences of which the law takes cognisance, involving, as they do, not simply injury to private interests, but an outrage on the public peace. It cannot, therefore, but be gratifying to all peacefully disposed citizens to learn that a punishment commensurate with their guilt has been dealt out to these offenders. The execution, on the scene of their crime, of the chief actors in the Polaspe outrage, cannot but have a salutary effect; and even though the capital sentence be commuted, as it probably will, into one of imprisonment for life, it is well that that sentence has been passed, if for no other reason than that indicated in our telegram. Influenced by the hope of lightening his own punishment, one of the murderers has made a confession which may be untrue, but which, even if true, will surprise no one. He declares that the dacoities were organised entirely by Marathi Brahmins, who paid the robbers regular salaries, and to whom they handed over their booty. Ever since, the Poona incendiary fires took place, industrious efforts have been made to mislead the authorities by putting them on a wholly false scent. That agrarian discontent had much to do with that disturbed condition of the Deccan districts which rendered such extensive depredations possible, has all along been apparent; that it was the only, or even the chief cause of the dacoities, none who have any knowledge of Poona Brahmins would be inclined to believe. If it be true that the prisoner has made the confession attributed to him, a little of that "judicious pressure" which the police know so well how to employ will doubtless induce him to disclose the names of the chief culprits; and the full enquiry which will follow will probably lead to the removal, from the sphere of Poona politics, of an influence which has been actively at work for many years. We may hope, too, that Mr. Hope's Deccan Ryots Bill, framed ostensibly for the delivery of the Deccan from the sway of the sowcar, will tend to remove the feeling of dissatisfaction by means of which, in all probability, the originators of the disturbances have found it possible to accomplish their purposes. Some such legislation as that proposed has long been needed; and should it prove as successful as it is to be desired it may, it will do much to destroy the trade of those political agitators who have found the Deccan ryot at once the most convenient prey and the most suitable instrument of their seditious designs.—*Madras Mail.*

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(*Daily Telegraph.*)

AUTHORS and their readers have perpetually discussed, but seldom agreed, how far, and within what limits, a published book, play, or poem can be hidden away from sight and buried deep in the abyss of forgetfulness, or at what period those curious in the eccentricities of literature can demand its reproduction and republication. The author claims absolute power over his brain-child, and implies that he can foster it or stifle it at will, but the reader, on the other hand, insists that the composition, once born and published, is dedicated to the universal world of literature, and that the public stands in the place of god-parents, as it were, until the end of time. The discussion is curious enough, and is pretty equally balanced. Let us take the case of the author. When young, ambitious, impetuous, and inexperienced, he produces a work, and, with feverish energy, he casts it upon the troubled waters of public opinion. It may be a satire, bitter, defiant, cruel, and ill-advised; a hot-headed and wild production, teeming with personalities, and not innocent of offence against the laws of taste the kind of poem that so many young men write and live bitterly to regret. It may have been composed innocently enough and in perfect good faith, actuated by a boyish desire to set the world straight, but forgetful of the infirmity of the satirical preacher. The time comes when the scales fall from the young author's eyes. He finds that he is as other men are, and not one whit better than they, as weak, as frail, and as capable of error. He discovers that he has offended most deeply men of noble and generous natures, that he has stabbed his best friends, that he has been guilty of a monstrous injustice, which he, now that he sees clearly, would be the very first to repair. He seeks to do what every honourable man would do under the circumstances, to suppress the poem, to repair the harm, to make atonement for a youthful error. The words that he once thought so smart cover him with shame; the sentiments of which he was once so proud become intolerable; the sarcasms dashed off with so much ease, now that they are surveyed with judgment, look commonplace and cruel. Such an author desires to be rid of these haunting memories, to do some penance, to be absolved for his youthful offence, and not to be down on his knees making his general confession until the end of time. Who that has written love letters, honestly and sincerely meant at the time, has not felt ashamed of his folly when differences arise and the packet is returned? Who that has written anything, published or private, has not at some time or other lived to regret some portion of it? The love letters can be flung in the fire, and the anonymous article settled between the writer and his conscience, but not so the published work, particularly in the case of a famous man. Posterity stands in the way, and says, "What you have written you have written, and you shall not be allowed to destroy this evidence of your early self!"

If there be not absolute justice on the part of the public voice, there is at least a considerable amount of common sense. It demands the right to compare the immature man with the matured genius, to contrast and to criticise, to show by careful and elaborate analysis how the mind was trained and disciplined, to repeat the early poems, the plays, the satires, the novels, not for the sake of ridiculing them, as the critics did with Keats, and Byron, and hundreds of other writers; but in order to say, "Look at this man as he was, and look upon him now; see how time has triumphed and the fruit has ripened; see how advice has been taken and faults have been corrected; there has genius even in that early trifling, but behold the grandeur and the fulness of the perfected man." We find Mrs. Browning, almost with tears in her eyes, imploring for mercy on account of her youthful literary indiscretions; we see her, figuratively, on her knees, offering her new and revised "Prometheus" instead of that early mistake committed at the age of fourteen, we admire the charity of her husband, who would do all

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

[PUBLIC PRESS MESSAGE.]

MAJOR CAVAGNARI.

SIMLA, JULY 22.

Major Cavagnari reached Kushi on the 20th, and is receiving most hospitable treatment. The cordial reception of the Embassy by the Amir's official in Shuturgurdan has had a most beneficial effect all over Kurrum.

The local tribesmen express their satisfaction at the conclusion of peace.

Zaman Khan, the newly appointed Governor of Khost, passed through Kurrum a few days ago.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(*By Red Sea Cable.*)

LATEST NEWS FROM THE CAPE.

LONDON, JULY 21.

Advices from Capetown up to the 14th July state that Sir Garnet Wolseley arrived at Durnford on the 2nd July.

700 Zulus with 700 head of cattle have surrendered voluntarily to the British.

Lord Chelmsford was ten miles from Ulundi on June 30; and, in reply to fresh messengers from Cetywayo with peace proposals, had informed them that hostilities would be suspended if the cattle and guns captured from the British were surrendered by the 3rd July; otherwise he would advance his column immediately.

THE LAWRENCE MEMORIAL.

LONDON, JULY 22.

An influential committee, comprising Lord Napier of Magdala, Lord Cranbrook, the Duke of Argyll, and Sir Stafford Northcote, has been appointed for the purpose of promoting the erection in London of a Memorial to the late Lord Lawrence. India is invited to subscribe towards it.

GREAT FIRE IN RUSSIA.

LONDON, JULY 22.

St. Petersburg advices state that a fire of great magnitude has broken out at Nijini Novgorod, causing great damage.

THE PORTE AND THE KHEDIVE.

CONSTANTINOPLE, JULY 22.

The British and French Ambassadors here have presented an identical Note to the Sultan demanding the communication of an Irade, confirming the privileges of the Khedive within three days. The Porte wishes to interdict the conclusion of Treaties by the Khedive.

YELLOW FEVER IN THE SOUTHERN STATES.

NEW YORK, JULY 21.

Yellow fever at Memphais is on the increase, and the bulk of the inhabitants have in consequence taken to flight.

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

The s. s. Italia, of the Anchor Line, from Liverpool to Bombay, left Suez at 4 p. m. on Monday, the 21st instant.

LONDON, JULY 21.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed flat. Surats dull.

The London Cotton Market has been flat.

Fair Dhollera	5 5-16d.
The Manchester Market has been quiet but steady.	
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	77½
4½ per cent. do.	83½
3 per cent. Consols for account	97½
5 per cent. French Rente, 1872	113½
Bar Silver	51 9-16
Arrival.—Lombardy.	

STEAMER REPORTS.

GALLE, JULY 22.

Mail steamer Assam from Bombay arrived.

French Mail steamer Ava from China arrived.

WEATHER REPORTS—JULY 22.

CANNANORE, 5-5 p.m.—Weather cloudy; wind S. W. Fall of rain 1 inch and 56 cents.

KARWAR, 5 p. m.—Weather cloudy; wind N. W. 4 to 6; thermometer 82·5; barometer 29·780.

MANGALORE, 4 p.m.—Weather rainy; wind S. E. S. W. Fall of rain 20 cents.

TUTICORIN, 3 p. m.—Weather cloudy; wind E.; thermometer 86; barometer 27·79.

VENGORLA, 5 p.m.—Weather cloudy; wind W. S. W. light; thermometer 83.

THE MONSOON.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

July.	Colaba. In. cnt.	Fort. In. cnt.	Byculla. In. cnt.
Total previously registered	24 55	29 15	30 18
21 Monday	0 0	.....	.....
22 Tuesday	.....	0 50	0 41
Total	24 55	29 65	30 59
Fall up to 22nd July 1878	52 68	58 36	58 20

NOTE.—The returns from the Fort and Byculla are made up to 6 p.m. each day. The return from Colaba is up to midnight.

THE total fall of rain at Tulsi up to 6 a. m. of Sunday the 20th instant, was 38 inches and 19 cents. The height of water in the Lake was 35·41.

RATE OF EXCHANGE IN LONDON.

Bank Bills, on demand	1s. 7 11-16d.	per Rupee.
Do. 6 months' sight	1s. 7 15-16d.	,,
Credits, 3 ,,	1s. 7¾d.	,,
Documents, 3 ,,	1s. 7 15-16d.	,,
Francs 3 ,,	2·10½	,,

ARREST OF WASSUDEW BULWUNT PHADKE.

OUR Poona correspondent telegraphs that the notorious scoundrel, Wassudew Bulwunt Phadke, was arrested this morning by Major Daniel in the Kaladgi districts.

THE question of the erection of new Municipal Offices was once more before the Town Council yesterday, when the Commissioner (Mr. Grant) submitted the following additional offers of buildings to be let or sold to the Municipality, viz., from the Land Mortgage Bank of India, Limited, to sell the Bank premises in Parsi Bazaar Street, for Rs. 1,21,600; from Mr. Bhandupwalla to sell his family house near the Cowasjee Patel Tank for Rs. 1,50,000, or to let it at Rs. 900 a month; from Messrs. Remington and Co. to let the offices in Elphinstone Circle, at present occupied by the G. I. P. Railway Company, at Rs. 2,000 a month; from the same firm, to let the offices in Elphinstone Circle, lately in the occupation of Messrs. Nicol and Co., at Rs. 1,200 a month; and from Messrs. Sassoon and Co., to let the old High Court in Apollo Street from the 1st January 1881 (the date on which the present lease of the Corporation building expires), for a period of seven years, at Rs. 1,250 a month, with the option of purchasing the building at the end of the seven years' lease at 20 years' purchase, or for three lakhs of rupees. The Commissioner assured the Council that he had visited and carefully inspected all the buildings offered, and did not consider any of them suitable. He strongly advised that new offices should be built on the site near the Municipal Workshops, Esplanade Market Road, which has been offered to the Municipality at Rs. 10 a square yard. Mr. Grant further told the Council that the proposed new offices could be built for about two and a half lakhs of rupees, including the cost of the site. The Hon. Dosabhoy Framjee, Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, and Mr. Fazulbhoy Cassumbhoy Gangjee were in favour of accepting Messrs. Sassoon's offer; and Mr. Sayani was of opinion that, as the matter had already been before the Corporation, who had passed a resolution regarding it, the Council should merely forward the offers which had been submitted, for the consideration of the Corporation, without any recommendation as to what course they (the Council) considered should be adopted. After a long discussion the following resolution, proposed by Mr. Kirkham, and seconded by Sir F. Souter, was carried:—"That the offers be submitted to the Corporation, with the recommendation of the Town Council that the Commissioner's proposal to accept the site on the Esplanade Market Road on the terms offered by Government and build on the said site a Municipal Office, at a cost not exceeding Rs. 2,50,000, including the price of the land, the funds to be provided out of current revenue." The question will come before the Corporation on Saturday.

HIS HIGHNESS the Nawab of Janjira arrived in Bombay on Sunday last by a special steamer, and landed at the same day at the Carnac Bandar, where arrangements were made for his landing. His Highness was cordially received by several leading members of the Native community. His Highness leaves Bombay to-morrow for Rajkot to join the Rajkumar College. The Khan Saheb Framjee Cursetjee, State Karbhari of Murud, Janjira, accompanies him. A salute of 9 guns will be fired from the saluting battery on the Nawab's departure from Bombay.

THE Council of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay, for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations, will meet in the Council Hall, Poona, on Saturday, the 26th July, at 4 p.m.

THE prospectus of the Southern India Rifle Association for 1879 includes, as did that of last year, a "Volunteers' Contest," which is open to efficient Volunteers of any Corps in India or Burma, and which may be shot for at any station where not less than five competitors attend to shoot, provided the firing is superintended by an officer. Captain Wyer, of the Bombay Volunteers, has kindly undertaken to make arrangements for members of the local Corps who may wish to compete. The entrance fee is Rs. 2—and each competitor is allowed three entries, but can only take one prize. There are 23 prizes, aggregating six hundred rupees. The distances to be fired at are 500 and 600 yards. The competition is to be shot off on any date between the 18th and 30th September next, and entries must be sent in to the Secretary S. I. R. A., Bangalore, before the 10th of August. Captain Wyer will receive the subscriptions and forward the names of any Volunteers who desire to shoot in Bombay.

TELEGRAPHING on the subject of the Poona dacoities, under date June 29, the Calcutta correspondent of the *Times* says:—"There seems to be a growing impression in Western India that the confessions of the Poona incendiaries do not give the whole truth and that other persons as yet undiscovered had something to do with the fires. It is asserted by a Bombay paper that the Director of Public Instruction has reported to the Government that there were no defalcations in the Book Depôt when he officially inspected it in January. Another paper alleges that there exists at Poona an organisation for the purpose of fomenting discontent and sedition, and that 30 years ago Doctor Wilson warned the Government of its existence. All these, however, are rumours for which I give for what they are worth. Meanwhile, the only authentic news regarding the dacoits is that the precautions taken at Poona after the fires are now so far relaxed that the residents there are allowed to go out till 10 o'clock at night, and persons of known respectability till 11."

IT appears from the recently issued Report on the operations of the Postal Department for 1877-78 that the leader of the Jowakis in their raids on the Kohat district was a pensioned overseer of the postal line to Kohat, and that no sooner had he commenced disturbances than he was joined by the head overseer and three assistants of the line. After this, the Government should save a little in pensions.

A CALCUTTA native paper, the *Amrita Bazar Patrika*, has the following remarks on the amusing difficulties experienced by natives in connection with the introduction of post cards:—"Some have got a notion that all letters sent must be written on post cards, that being the *hookum* of the Sirkar; and it is not unusual to see a fat and ignorant, though extremely loyal and law-abiding zemindar, sending his letters to his steward, written on half a score of post cards, one or two not sufficing to contain his big thoughts. There are others who write their thoughts on post cards and enclose them in an envelope, and attach a half-anna stamp upon them before posting. These men have naturally raised a loud complaint against the unconscionable exactions of Government, and native papers given to writing sedition should not let slip this opportunity of indulging in their profitable pastime. But the great difficulty is to teach them on which side of the card the address is to be written, and we think it will take some years before the people are enlightened in this respect."

THE Allahabad paper points out that the death of Surgeon-Major Wallace, from cholera, at Lundi Kotal, on the night of the 16th instant, makes the sixth medical officer's death we have had to record within the past few weeks, viz., Surgeon-Majors Kilroy and Wallace, and Surgeon de Caux from cholera, Surgeon-Major Kellsall from exposure on the march out from the Khyber, Surgeon-Major Wright from sunstroke at Attock, and Surgeon Smythe murdered near Thull; and adds:—"Who can wonder in the face of these facts that the medical officers ask to be treated in the same manner with regard to sick leave, honours and rewards, &c., as their so-called combatant brethren?" Dr. Wallace had passed his entire service in the regiment, and was a universal favourite with every officer and man in the corps.

THE *Pioneer* believes the Oudh Bill, under which the new judicial scheme is to be worked, will be passed into law by the end of July; and that the scheme will really come into operation on the 1st of August. The Bill is on the lines of the draft prepared by the local Government; and while the Legislative Council has been engaged in throwing it into technical form and language, the Government of the N. W. P. and Oudh has been busy arranging the details of the scheme. It is understood that these are now out and dry; and that at the fiat from Simla, the new measure will be introduced at a moment's notice. Such changes pass unnoticed amid the exciting events of the day; but we venture to predict that in its transmigration from the non-regulation to the regulation epoch, Oudh will be in every respect the gainer.

THE proposals of the Government of Bombay which were some time ago forwarded, with a recommendation by the Government of India, to the Secretary of State, for converting the High School at Ahmedabad into a college, have been sanctioned on the understanding that the Government contribution is limited annually to the amount necessary to maintain the college, and that such contribution shall not exceed Rs. 8,000 per annum.

MEMORIALS have recently been addressed to the Secretary of State by the inhabitants of Surat and Baroda in favour of the construction of the Western Rajputana State Railway on the broad gauge. The Government of India have been requested to reply to these, and to any other memorialists who may address the Secretary of State, in the sense of the replies already given to other memorials on the same subject.

MR. MOLESWORTH, Consulting Engineer to Government who went to England in February last for the purpose of discussing the details of the Sukkur Bridge, has returned to India, and resumed his appointment.

FROM the frontier it is stated that letters received from the different parts of Afghanistan prove that tranquility prevails in the whole country, and the people are now in favour of the English. The Amir is also loyal to the British Government. The mischievous persons of the frontier are busy in their intrigues.

A LETTER received from Kandahar contains the following news:—The *mullas* and preachers who used to instigate the Achaksai and other clans to wage *jehad* against the English, have given up this habit, and intend to come in and ask forgiveness of their past conduct and make themselves responsible for the conduct of the tribes. The Kakars who intended to attack the British camp at Pishin, sent some messengers to the Sayads of the valley to induce them to co-operate with the Kakars as soon as the latter attacked the camp. When the spies reached Pishin, they were much impressed by the administration of the English, and thought it better to induce the whole tribe to submit to them. At the same time they delivered the message of their tribe to the Sayads; but they (the Sayads) refused to join the Kakars. They then returned to their country and informed their tribemen of what they had witnessed at Pishin.

WRITING of the Deccan Ryots' Bill, the compiler of "The Week" in the *Englishman's Saturday Evening Journal* suggests that, "as indebtedness is not confined to the cultivators in the Deccan only, nor is that the only part of the country in which the money-lender flourishes and insists upon his pound of flesh for his bond, it might strike our legislators that turbulently disposed ryots, such for instance as those of Eastern Bengal, may have recourse to attacking the money-lenders in order to obtain the same relief that is about to be granted to their brethren in the Deccan? Partial legislation is rarely successful in its operation, and should this law be passed in its present form, Government may realise the truth of the old proverb that what is sauce for the goose is sauce also for the gander."

A TELEGRAM to the *Civil and Military Gazette* from Ali Kheyl, dated July 17, states:—"Major Cavagnari has arrived with an escort of Guides and proceeds to-morrow towards the frontier, with an escort from the 72nd, 92nd, 67th Regiments, 12th B. C., and Ghoorkhas; he will be met at the frontier by an escort of the Amir's troops of artillery and infantry. The tribes are apparently quiet. The fine on the Mongols has been remitted in consequence of one of their prisoners being accidentally shot by the guard. A Shingari who shot a dooly bearer at the Kotal was killed by a party sent in pursuit; the body was brought in and burned; he is supposed to have been a *mullah*."

A TELEGRAM from Madras, dated July 19th, states:—"The aspect of affairs in Rajamundry is growing very serious. The police are found insufficient. The rebels are in great force near the mouth of the Sapri. They fired on the steamer Shamrock which they captured and gutted, the crew escaping to the steamer Godavery. There is a panic throughout the district. The insurrection is spreading, and decisive measures are necessary. Kothada is deserted. On the 18th Major Prendergast, Lieutenant Jervis, and some sepoys of the 29th Regiment arrived at Penkulpod. On the 16th they found Ootla in flames. Orders have been received at Madras to-day from Ootacamund to have two 7-pounders, 100 rounds of ammunition, and competent gunners ready to proceed to Rajamundry forthwith, and besides this 300 men with two pieces of ordnance have left to-day. The guns are intended for arming the river steamers."

THE Government of the Punjab has, with the sanction of the Government of India, decided to place Captain R. Warburton, Assistant Commissioner of Mardan, in charge of the political arrangements of the Khyber. Major Hastings, who has been in charge of the Khyber arrangements for some time, has been compelled to take furlough to England, owing to ill health, and Captain Warburton is probably the best selection that could have been made for his successor. The other officers on special duty, Captain Tucker and Mr. Merk, will be withdrawn, and it is believed that the latter officer will be stationed at Thull, on the Kurram border, which has now become a point of considerable importance. Mr. H. Robinson, Assistant Commissioner, Hasara, will succeed Captain Warburton in charge of the Eusufzai sub-division of the Peshawur district.

THE Punjab Government proposes to appoint some selected officers to the charge of the Jesailchis in the Khyber, a semi-military corps, supplied by the Afridi tribes in the immediate neighbourhood of the Pass.

COLONEL STANLEY has been considering the question of the service of officers under twenty years of age, and the *Army and Navy Gazette* believes that the arrangement he is prepared to come to with the Treasury will fully satisfy the demands of the army. What is proposed is that the Government should meet the officers halfway, and though it must not be expected that all service under the limit of age will reckon, a proportion of it will, no doubt, be allowed to do so; at least, the War Office, as represented by Colonel Stanley, thinks that it should, though, of course, it rests with the Treasury to decide whether it shall or not, the latter being the money-giving department.

IN compliance with the request of Colonel the Hon. Albert D. Shaw, United States Consul at Manchester, on behalf of Edward Hanlan, champion sculler of England and America, the trustees of the championship challenge trophy presented by the proprietors of the *Sportsman* have considered whether they could so amend the rules regulating the contests for the cup as to permit of its being rowed for in Canada. They have decided that the rules subscribed to by the Toronto sculler must remain in force, and that future competitions for the challenge trophy must take place on either the Thames or the Tyne. Recognising, however, the public spirit of the Canadians in sending their champion to England to compete with the British scullers, the proprietors of the *Newcastle Daily Chronicle* and the *Sportsman* have resolved to guarantee £50 expenses for Hanlan whenever he comes to England to defend the title he has so worthily earned.

A WAR OFFICE order just issued directs that conductors of supplies and conductors of stores being warrant officers, and senior to all non-commissioned officers, they will supply the place of subaltern officers when required, but will not sit as members of courts of inquiry or on regimental boards. When their numbers are not sufficient to enable them to form a separate mess for themselves they will be at liberty to become honorary members of sergeants' messes. They will take post as officers on all parades, but will never salute.

IN the House of Commons on the 4th inst. Mr. Chamberlain gave notice that on going into Committee of Supply he will call attention to the administration of affairs in South Africa, especially in reference to the origin and continuance of the wars with the Galekas and Gaikas, and will move, "That a Royal Commission be appointed to inquire on the spot into the policy which has led to this and other recent wars in South Africa, and resulted in large annexations of territory and increase of responsibility, in spite of repeated protests from successive British Governments."

WE publish this morning the full text of the will of the late Prince Louis Napoleon. The Prince requests that his remains may be laid by the side of his father's, pending the removal of both to France. He expresses his gratitude to the Queen, the Royal Family, and the country in which he has received such "cordial hospitality." He names the Empress universal legatee, and makes various bequests to friends and servants. In a codicil he asks his mother to remember that as long as the Bonapartist family exists there will be representatives of the Imperial cause. "The duties which our House owes to the country," he says, "will not lapse by my death, and the task of continuing the work of Napoleon I. and Napoleon III. will devolve upon the eldest son of Prince Napoleon."

IN reply to a question in the House of Lords on the 4th instant, Earl Cadogan said that so far as the Government could judge from the accounts they had received, no overtures containing definite terms of peace had been offered by Cetywayo. The latest information on the subject was contained in a telegram from Lord Chelmsford to Sir Bartle Frere, dated 6th June, a copy of which was received at the Colonial Office on the 3rd July, and which was as follows:—"Telegram from Lord Chelmsford to Sir Bartle Frere, 6th June. Cetywayo's messengers left to-day with the following message. He must at once give proof of being in earnest in desiring peace—proof to be: 1. Two 7-pounder guns and the oxen now with him taken from us to be sent in with the ambassadors. 2. A promise from Cetywayo that all the arms taken during the war, &c., when collected, shall be given up. 3. One regiment to come to my camp and lay down its arms as a sign of submission. Pending Cetywayo's answer, there will be no military operations on our part. When he has complied with them I will order cessation of hostilities, pending discussion of final terms of peace." With regard to the question whether Sir Bartle Frere and Lord Chelmsford were sufficiently in possession of the views of the Government to enable them to conclude a peace, he could only answer it by referring the noble lord to the despatch of the 20th of March, which contained in the earlier paragraphs a statement of the bases upon which peace was to be negociated. The noble lord added that he had received a telegram that morning stating that the Orontes, with the body of the Prince Imperial on board, had reached Madeira.

THE Under-Secretary for War answered Lord Truro "by the card" with complete success, says the *Pall Mall Gazette*; but he cannot surely suppose that his reply had any real relevance to the question. Lord Truro asked whether it was true that the Prince Imperial was "in command" of the reconnoitring expedition on which he met his death; and Lord Bury thought it enough to answer that "as the Prince Imperial did not bear her Majesty's commission, he was safe in saying that he did not exercise any military command." We shall be equally safe in saying that nobody ever supposed he did, if the words "military command" mean command exercised regularly and according to military rule. What *is* believed—and that on the authority not of the "irresponsible statements" of journalists, but of the report of the English officer engaged in the expedition—is that the Prince, with whatever irregularity, was allowed to exercise, and did exercise, what for all practical purposes was "a military command." Lieutenant Carey was told by Colonel Harrison before starting that "he was not in any way to interfere with the Prince, as he wished him to have the entire credit of choosing the camp;" and throughout it is clear that, while Lieutenant Carey "proposed," the Prince disposed. The former proposed to wait for the reinforcement of the escort; the latter said "No; we are quite strong enough." The lieutenant suggested "off-saddling" at the top of the hill, but the Prince said "he preferred off-saddling near the river." "At 3-35," says Carey, "I suggested saddling up. His Imperial Highness said, 'Wait another ten minutes;' but in five minutes *gave me the necessary order*. I repeated it, and then went to fetch my horse from the mealie fields. I had saddled and mounted on the home side of the kraal when I heard his Imperial Highness give the order, 'Prepare to mount.' I looked round and saw his foot in the stirrup. At the same time I said, 'Mount,' and as the men vaulted into the saddles I saw the black faces of Zulus about 20 yards off, rushing towards us through the mealie fields. They shouted and fired upon us as we rode off. I thought that all were mounted, and, knowing that the men's carbines were unloaded, I judged it better to clear the long grass before making a stand. Knowing from experience the bad shooting of the Zulus, I did not expect that any one was injured. I therefore shouted, as we neared the donga, 'We must form up on the other side. See that the rearest of every two is looking back.' I saw one party following us, while another on our left was attempting to cut off our retreat across the ridge. Meanwhile we were under a heavy fire, and after we had crossed the donga a man said to me, 'I fear the Prince is killed, Sir.' I paused, looked back, and, seeing the Prince's horse galloping on the other side of the donga, asked if he was sure returning. The Zulus had already passed over the ground where he must have fallen, and he pointed out the men creeping round our left. I paused for our men to come up, and then galloped on to find a drift over the Tombocto river."

The above, though not a copy of the report, is framed from notes taken from it. To avoid repetition, I append only such points of the evidence of the surviving members of the party as differ from the report of Lieutenant Carey or throw fresh light on the subject. The names of the men were Sergeant Willis, Corporal Grubb, and Troopers Lstoga, Coohrane, Able, and Rogers. Able and Rogers were killed. Willis mentions that when the native who accompanied them returned to the kraal with the horses, which he had sent back to bring out of the mealie field whither they had strayed, he told them he had seen a Zulu. He continues:—

"We saddled as quickly as possible. All mounted and left the kraal except Rogers, who was crying to catch a spare horse he was leading. I heard a volley fired, and saw Rogers fall against a hut. I saw two men fall from their horses. The Zulus followed us for about 200 yards from the kraal, and that when they entered it they saw some dogs and signs of Zulus having lately been there. The native told them that he saw a Zulu go over the hill on the other side of the river. He further says, 'I heard a volley, and the Zulus rushing forward shouting "Usux nanka umagroara abalmga"' ("Here are the English cowards"). As I rode off I saw Rogers, who was dismounted behind a hut, level his carbine. On nearing the donga I saw Able, who was just before him, struck below the bandolier by a bullet. From its whiz I could tell that it was a Martini. Lstoga now passed me, crying, 'Put spurs to your horse, boy. The Prince is down.' I looked and saw the Prince clinging to the stirrup and underneath his horse. The horse galloped a few lengths, and then the Prince fell and was trampled upon. I turned and tried to fire, but my horse tumbled into the donga, and is striving to keep my seat, I dropped my carbine. I saw Lieutenant Carey preparing to mount his horse. We all did the same, and followed him."

Coohrane in his statement says:—

"I was next to the Prince. He did not mount. At the shots of the Zulus our horses were frightened, and we could not hold them. After I crossed the donga I looked back, and saw the Prince running. About a dozen Zulus, all armed with guns and assegais were following, and within three yards of him. His horse was galloping away. No order was given to rally, fire, or help the Prince. We galloped for two miles without stopping. Nothing was said about the Prince."

Lstoga says:—

"The Prince asked the question, 'Are you all ready?' We answered, 'Yes, Sir.' He then said, 'Mount.' When the volley was fired I dropped my carbine, and dismounted to pick it up. I could not again get into the saddle, for my horse was frightened and galloped away with me, my left foot being in the stirrup and my stomach across the saddle. My horse followed the others. I was unable to stop him as I passed the Prince, who had hold of the stirrup leather, and was attempting to mount. I said, Depechez-vous, s'il vous plait, Monsieur, de monter.' He did not answer. He had not hold of the reins, I saw him fall down; his horse trampled on him. Carey was leading, and we galloped two or three miles. Noticing that Grubb and Willis could not catch us up, I advised Carey to wait for them. He said, 'We will cross the spruit, and then go on the high ground and wait. No order was given to rally, halt, fire, or try to save the Prince. All Lieutenant Carey said was, 'Let us go quick; let us make haste.'"

Captain Bettington, by whom, in the presence of Captain Shepstone, the evidence was taken, says that the escort was selected from the best men of his corps, and that their evidence, especially that of Grubb and Lstoga, who are particularly cool and steady, may be relied upon. Grubb and Lstoga may be particularly cool and steady, but they have an odd manner of evincing these qualities, and if the evidence of the escort is not more trustworthy than their boldness the less said about it the better. Lieutenant Carey has also a reputation for coolness and nerve, but on this occasion he seems entirely to have lost his presence of mind. The fact is patent that no one thought to attempt to assist the unfortunate Prince, whereas a Zulu servant had waited to see him mounted and held his horse's head for him he might have been saved. It is a general opinion that the numbers of the attacking party have been exaggerated.

The question on whom the blame is to rest is a grave one. Lord Chelmsford, who is too apt to trust to others, gave a general verbal order to Colonel Harrison in whose department and under whose authority the Prince Imperial immediately was, not to allow him to go on any expedition without a fitting escort, and in any case not to permit him to incur danger. He knew nothing of the Prince's movements and was not aware he had quitted the column. Colonel Harrison evidently disobeyed orders; the escort deserted its duty. In the whole event there is not one redeeming feature.

ARRIVAL OF THE BODY AT MADEIRA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

CAPE TOWN, June 14 (by telegraph from Madeira).

The remains of the late Prince Imperial arrived at Durban on the afternoon of the 10th inst. There was an elaborate funeral service at Pietermaritzburg, the coffin being borne from the chapel by the representatives of every corps present, and escorted outside the town by the whole garrison, the Roman Catholic clergy and the officials in procession.

At Durban the remains were received by the mayor and the authorities. The streets leading to the Roman Catholic church were lined by the garrison. A requiem mass was celebrated the same day, and the next morning the coffin was placed on board the tug Adonis for transport to her Majesty's ship Boadicea. It was escorted to the place of embarkation by the naval and military authorities, minute guns being fired while the procession was on the way.

Numerously signed addresses of condolence have been forwarded to the Empress Eugénie.

SIMON'S BAY, June 15.

H.M.S. Boadicea, with the remains of the late Prince Imperial on board, arrived here at 1·30 a.m to-day. The coffin was transferred to the Orontes at three o'clock this afternoon, when an imposing religious ceremony was performed by the Roman Catholic bishop, at which Sir Bartle and Lady Frere, the heads of the Government departments, and the naval and military authorities were present. Minute guns were fired during the service, and the route from the Boadicea to the Orontes was kept by rows of men-of-war's boats.

Father Rooney accompanies the remains to England.

The official inquiry into the death of the Prince has been closed. Lieutenant Carey is to be tried by court-martial.

H.M.S. Tenedos and Active are here.

The Dutch squadron has arrived here.

(FROM A SPECIAL EDITION OF THE "DAILY TELEGRAPH.")

FUNCHAL (Madeira), July 4, 5.50 a.m.

The Orontes, with the remains of the late Prince Louis Napoleon on board, is now anchoring. All the flags are half-mast high. It is thought the Orontes will proceed about midday, after she has coaled.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE FUNERAL.

Acting under the instruction from the Queen and the authorities at the Horse Guards, the Commaddant of the Woolwich district, Major General Turner, C.B., Royal Artillery, is making preparations for receiving the body of the Prince Imperial on its being landed at the Royal Arsenal, and conveying it with befitting honours and respect to Chiselhurst. Arrangements are also being planned for the funeral on a subsequent day, but these will depend greatly upon the wishes of those who represent the family of the late Prince. It is thought befitting, however, that the Royal Artillery, to whom by right of comradeship the duty has been delegated, shall be left to carry out the plans and wishes which are now known, and the whole arrangements will be, at least nominally, under the orders of General Turner, assisted by Colonel King, R.A., the Quartermaster General, and Colonel Markham, R.A., the Adjutant General of the District. The Arsenal itself, the scene of many Royal landings and departures, will, instead of flags and crimson cloth, be clothed in black; the shops on the line of route through the streets will be closed, the roads will be lined with troops, and minute guns will be fired by the field guns in the park during the procession is passing. It is proposed that a battery of Royal Horse Artillery and one of Royal Artillery—each battery with its six guns and equipment complete—shall escort the body from the landing place to Camden House, and that the rest of the troops shall line the route, the men, leaning in the attitude of mourning upon their arms reversed. The gentlemen cadets at the Royal Military Academy have persistently and successfully urged that they should take part in the proceedings, and they will probably march with the procession to Chiselhurst, although this will involve a walk, reckoning both ways, of fourteen miles. It is possible also that the local volunteer artillery may be in some way represented.

ARMY SUBSCRIPTION FOR A MEMORIAL.

In consideration of the late Prince Imperial having received his early military education under English institutions, and met his death in the field with our troops in South Africa, it was suggested to the Field Marshal Commanding in Chief that he should permit the raising of a general army subscription, with a view to erecting a memorial to record their regret at the Prince's untimely and lamented fate. His Royal Highness audily approved of this proposal, the subscription not to exceed 1*l.*, so as to be within the reach of all ranks. A resolution to the above effect was agreed to and a Committee was appointed to carry the resolution into effect.

THE PRINCE'S WILL.

The following is a translation of the will of the late Prince Louis Napoleon, made at Camden-place, Chiselhurst, on the 26th Feb., 1879:—

"This is my testament.

"1. I die in the Catholic apostolic and Roman religion, in which I was born.

"2. I desire that my body may be laid near that of my father, until the time comes when both may be transferred to the spot where the founder of our house reposes among the French people, whom we, like him, dearly loved.

"3. My latest thought will be for my country, for which I would wish to die.

"4. I hope my mother, when I shall be no more, will maintain for me that affectionate remembrance which I shall cherish for her to the last moment.

"5. Let my private friends, my servants, and the partisans of the Empire present, be assured that my gratitude to them will only cease with my life.

"6. I shall die with a sentiment of profound gratitude towards the Queen of England, the entire Royal family, and the country in which during eight years I have received such cordial hospitality. I constitute my mother my universal legatee, subject to the payment of the following legacies:

"I bequeath 20,000f. to my cousin, Prince J. N. Murat. I bequeath 100,000f. to M. F. Pietri in recognition of his good services. I bequeath 100,000f. to M. le Baron Corvisat in recognition of his devotion. I bequeath 100,000f. to Mdlle. de Larminat, who has always shown herself so attached to my mother. I bequeath 100,000f. to M. A. Filon, my former tutor. I bequeath 100,000f. to M. L. N. Conneau. 100,000f. to M. N. Espinasse; 100,000f. to Captain A. Bizot, three of my oldest friends. I desire that my dear mother should constitute an annuity of 10,000f. for Prince L. L. Bonaparte; an annuity of 5,000f. for Mr. Bachon, my Swiss tutor; and 2,500f. each to Madame Thierray and to Uhlmann. I desire that all my other servants should never be deprived of their salaries. I desire to leave to Prince N. Charles Bonaparte, the Duke of Bassano, and to M. Rouher three of the most beautiful souvenirs that my testamentary executors may select. I desire also to leave to General Simmons, to M. Strode, and to Mgr. Goddard, three souvenirs which my testamentary executors may select from the valuables which belong to me. I bequeath to M. F. Pietri, my pin surmounted by a stone (cat's eye); to M. Corvisart, my pin (rose pearl); to Mdlle. de Larminat, a medallion containing the portraits of my father and my mother; to Madame Lonsdale, my watch in enamel ornamented with my monogram in diamonds; to MM. Conneau, Espinasse, Bizot, J. N. Murat, A. Fleury, P. de Bourgoing, S. Corvisart, my arms and uniform, except those I may have last worn, which I leave to my mother. I leave to M. d'Hatrisigues a pin surmounted by a fine pearl, round in shape, which was given me by the Empress. I beg my mother to be good enough to distribute to the persons who during my life have shown attachment to me the trinkets or less valuable objects which may recall me to their recollection. I bequeath to the Comtesse Clary my pin surmounted by a beautiful fine pearl (A.); to the Duke of Huescar, my cousin, my Spanish swords.

"NAPOLEON.

"All written by my own hand.

"I need not recommend my mother to neglect nothing to defend the memory of my great uncle and father. I beg her to remember that as long as a Bonaparte lives the Imperial cause will be represented. The duties of our house towards the country will not be extinct with my life. When I die the task of continuing the work of Napoleon III. will fall to the eldest son of Prince Napoleon, and I hope my beloved mother, by supporting him with all her power, will give to me who shall be no more this last and crowning proof of affection.

"NAPOLEON.

"At Chislehurst, 26th Feb., 1879."

"I appoint MM. Rouher and F. Pietri my testamentary executors. I mean by F. Pietri Francoschini Pietri.

"N."

The accounts of the state of the Empress Eugenie's health continue to be reassuring. She is gradually but surely recovering tone, and no serious apprehensions of relapse into her former alarming condition need any longer be entertained. Baron Corvisart's reports are satisfactory, and he is confident that the improvement will go on now that she has been able to enjoy sleep, intermittent though it be, and that her appetite is returning. She is still exhausted and requires perfect calm. In her profound bereavement the Empress is vividly touched by the outpouring of good will of which she has been made the object from all quarters, and particularly from the nation in the midst of which she has passed her years of exile. It is understood that in a few days, as soon as she is collected enough to take up a pen, a public acknowledgment, in her own words, will be made of her thankfulness for the sympathetic homage which has been offered to her.

THE FUNERAL OF LORD LAWRENCE.

(*Standard*, July 4.)

AN important alteration has been made in the arrangements at Westminster Abbey for the burial of Lord Lawrence, which takes place to-morrow, the spot originally fixed upon in the western aisle of the north transept having been abandoned, owing to the nature of the soil, which is a mass of stone concrete. It is assumed from this that there has never been a grave on this spot. Before the change was decided on two attempts to make a grave in this part of the venerable fabric were made, but both were unsuccessful owing to the cause above mentioned. The spot now fixed upon—where, indeed, the grave is already dug, to the depth of about six feet—is in the nave (immediately opposite the pulpit), where the soil is the original sand of Thorney Island, on which the Abbey stands. The grave is beside those of Sir George Pollock and Lord Clyde, to the east of whose remains the body will lie, the head being very near the feet of Lord Clyde; and close at hand are the graves of Sir Charles Barry, the architect of the new palace at Westminster, David Livingstone, Robert Stephenson, Isaac Newton, and other worthies. One advantage of the change is that a memorial tablet might now be very appropriately placed side by side of that to Outram over the west cloister door, within a few yards of the grave and so fill up the present rather unsightly blank. The route to be taken after leaving Queen's-gate-gardens will be Cromwell-road, Grove-place, Pont-street, into Belgrave-square along Belgrave-mansions, into Victoria-street. On arriving at the Abbey, the body will be brought in at the west cloister door; the bearers will turn to the left into the south aisle, thence into the nave at the west end, and through the choir to under the lantern, where the body will be deposited during the service. The Dean of Westminster will afterwards accompany the body to the grave and finish the burial service. The mourners will quit the Abbey by the west door. The funeral arrangements are under the management of Messrs. T. and W. Banting, of St. James's-street.

THE ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SHOW.

(*Standard's Correspondent.*)

KILBURN, JULY 4.

For a modern English July the weather was to-day tolerably fine—that is to say, it was made up of flashes of fitful sunshine interlaced through high winds and tropical showers of rain. This state of the weather, taken in conjunction with the fact that the entrance charge has been reduced to a shilling, accounts for the large increase of numbers upon former days. Still those numbers are far from what might have been expected, being something like 10,000 under those registered at one o'clock at Bristol last year, and 1,000 under the corresponding day and hour at Taunton, which had hitherto been regarded as the most unsuccessful show ever held under the auspices of the society. Shortly before three o'clock the members of the Chinese Embassy entered the grounds, but as no notification of their visit had been sent, they were not received by any of the officials. As a set off, however, they were soon surrounded by the usual mob, who had to be kept off by a body of police, so as to enable them to see the Show in such sort of comfort as the state of the grounds admitted. There also paid a visit to the Show some deputations from continental countries. The interest in the implement department, which has hitherto not been very lively, in consequence of the difficulty of access to the yards, is now evidently growing, a fact upon which exhibitors and visitors alike should be congratulated.

The numbers registered by the turnstiles at three o'clock were 27,563 as against 39,063 last year at Bristol. Should the weather hold up, it is safely anticipated that the attendance will be very large to-morrow to witness the visit of her Majesty, who will be received by the Prince of Wales.

THE REORGANISATION OF THE DOCKYARDS.

THE Committee which has for some time been inquiring into the reorganisation of the Dockyard establishments of the Admiralty, has at length brought its labours to a close, and the scheme proposed by them, and approved by the

case with Hannah Dobbs, in the matter of the chain and the handkerchief. If Mr. Bastendorff gave his servant a watch, was it not likely that he would give the means of accounting for its possession, at least, before his wife, and therefore would have suggested the lies which the prisoner had told? There was absolutely no evidence with regard to the rings, and she told the truth with regard to the dressbook. He asked them to judge of the prisoner as a rational being, and if they looked at the matter in that light they could not convict the prisoner of the crime, for, according to the prosecution, she was wearing all this lady's jewellery—not only when she went out—but every day, so as to cause remark that it was inappropriate. Moreover, she showed the watch and chain to several people, and remarks were passed about it. It was hardly the act of a rational being having committed a murder, with the body in the house to walk about with the murdered person's property upon her. The argument that Hannah Dobbs alone had access to the coal cellar out both ways, as for several weeks after she left other persons went to the cellar without finding anything, and yet they were asked to believe that those were innocent persons, and, if so, why not the prisoner? She did not leave the place or go abroad, or do anything that people who have committed a crime usually do, and her statement to Inspector Hagen was very ingenuous. The inspector went to Euston-square in vain; although they had their books they could gain no information, and the inspector admitted that but for her statement he could not have found out about Miss Hacker. Her description exactly accorded with the description given by other persons of Miss Hacker, and her statement with regard to Miss Hacker's leaving was precisely the same as that of Mr. Bastendorff. The rest of her statement was perfectly true and candid, for she even mentioned the fact of Miss Hacker's having had a watch and chain, one of the very things she was charged with being in possession of. The learned counsel pointed out the disparity between the evidence of the male and female warders respecting the conversation in the cab, and begged the jury to treat it as mere gossip. There was as much evidence against the Bastendorffs as against the prisoner, and if their positions were changed, what she might say against them would have as much weight as their evidence had against the prisoner.

Mr. Justice Hawkins' summing-up occupied over two hours, and the jury retired to consider their verdict a few minutes before eight o'clock, taking with them a plan of the house in Euston-square.

After an absence of half-an-hour they returned into court.

The prisoner was at once placed at the bar. She was very pale, and evidently suffering from suppressed emotion. She did not look at the jury, but kept her eyes steadfastly fixed upon

Mr. Avory, the Clerk of Arraigns, who said: Gentlemen of the jury, are you all agreed upon your verdict?

The Foreman: We are.

Mr. Avory: Do you find the prisoner Hannah Dobbs, charged with the murder of Matilda Hacker, guilty or not guilty?

The Foreman: not guilty.

Mr. Avory: And that is the verdict of you all?

The Foreman: It is.

The prisoner heard the result without allowing her feelings to give way, and, although female warders were close to her, she descended the steps of the dock apparently without any assistance.

JOHN BLEES,
TRAVELLING PHOTOGRAPHER,
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IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
In the MATTER of the INDIAN COMPANIES ACT X. of 1866, and in the MATTER of the ALBERT MILLS COMPANY IN LIQUIDATION.
C. W. L. JACKSON .....Official Liquidator.
And
In the MATTER of the INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT X. of 1866, and in the MATTER of the ALBERT MANUFACTURING COMPANY IN LIQUIDATION.
C. W. L. JACKSON .....Official Liquidator.
TO BE SOLD,
THE Mill Premises, Machinery, Buildings, Stock-in-Trade and Ground belonging to the above Companies, situate at Parell, in the Island of Bombay, will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION in one lot at the Office of Mr. C. W. L. Jackson, in the High Court, Bombay, on TUESDAY, the 12th day of August next, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, unless the same sh.ll have been previously sold by private contract, on or before THURSDAY, the 31st day of July 1879.
The sale is made pursuant to orders made by the High Court in the above matters, and will be made subject to a reserve price and the confirmation of the High Court.
Private offers for the purchase of the property will be received by the Official Liquidator up to the 31st July 1879.
The property comprises altogether 32,447 square yards, more or less, out of which 15,090 square yards are leasehold for a term of 999 years at a yearly rent of Rs. 1,800.
The remaining 17,357 square yards are freehold, subject to an annual toka of Rs. 4.
The Mill contains 18,800 Spindles. Full particulars of the Machinery can be obtained from the Official Liquidator.
The Mills being worked by the Official Liquidator, and is at the present time producing a daily average of lbs. 4,100 of No. 30 Mule and Throstle Twist on a consumption of from 4 to 4½ Tons of Coal per diem.
The Machinery is in good working order and has not suffered from rust.
The property can be viewed at any time.
Particulars and conditions of sale can be obtained from the undersigned, at whose Office the Title Deeds and Maps of the premises can be seen.—Dated this 4th day of July 1879.
MACFARLANE & GILBERT,
Solicitors to the Official Liquidator.

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RAILWAY TRAVELLING SUITS.
Single-Breasted Lounge Coat, cut loose, with a band round the waist, and buttoning up to the throat, with ordinary Trowsers to match..... Rs. 20 0
Blue Serge, Wool-Dyed, Double or Single Breasted Sac Coat and Trowsers 27 0
RIDING AND SHIKARING SUITS.
Best Bedford Cord, all shades of colour, Riding Trowsers..... Rs. 20 0
Whipcord, in several shades of colour, suitable for hard Wear Riding Trowsers or Breeches..... 20 0
Drab Cotton Cord Riding Trowsers or Breeches..... 10 0
Mofussil or Shikaring Flax Suits, strong Brown and Heather Mixture, warranted to turn Spear Grass Suit 14 0
DRESS SUITS.
Superfine West of England Broad Cloth, very light in texture, lined silk throughout, suit complete..... 70 to 80 0
MORNING & VISITING COATS.
Ribbed and Diagonal Coatings, Blue or Black, in a variety of textures, all Wool, best West of England.....30 to 35
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TROWSERS.
Fancy Angolas, Shepherd's Plaids .....15 to 16
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Real White American Drill 4 0
CRICKETING & BOATING SUITS.
Best Saxony Twilled Flannel, thoroughly shrunk, Double-Breasted, Coat and Trowsers 27 0
White Saxony Flannel Shirts 8 0
Best American Drill Suit 10 0
Cholera Belts, they are superior to the old Kummerband and less bulky, they are made of double substances of Flannel and are cut on, the riding belt system .....each 2
THORPE AND COMPANY,
CIVIL, NAVAL AND MILITARY OUTFITTERS,
MEADOW AND HUMMUM STREETS, FORT, BOMBAY.

GRIFFITHS' PATENT WHITE OR OXY-SULPHIDE OF ZINC PAINT,
MANUFACTURED BY
GRIFFITHS, FLETCHER, & BERDOE,
LIVERPOOL, LONDON, AND CHARLTON, (KENT).
Covers 125 per cent. more than Oxide Zinc.
Covers 100 per cent. more than White Lead.
It retains its Whiteness under all conditions.
A Red Heat will not destroy it.
Will never Blister.
Is Non-poisonous—Has no Smell.
Has no Chemical Action upon Metals.
The Patent Zinc White, or substitute for Lead, invented and patented by Mr. Thomas Griffiths, of Oxton, Liverpool, received the highest possible praise at the Meetings of "The Society of Arts and Manufactures," London, and "The Social Science Congress."
THE Manufacture of "GRIFFITHS' PATENT WHITE" formed the subject of a lecture at the Society of Arts in the Spring of 1877, and has been reported upon by the leading scientific Chemists, Paint Merchants, Decorators, &c., &c.; was brought before the International Congress of Hygiene, at Paris, in August 1878, by Professor Lutschaunig and Dr. Phipson; and in the same month before the British Association, in Dublin; in October, a paper was read upon it at the Social Science Congress in Cheltenham, by Dr. Bartlett; and it was the subject of a paper read during the session of 1878 of the Paris Academy of Science. At the Paris International Exhibition, 1878, the highest distinction which was conferred upon paints, viz.: The only Silver Medal, was awarded to it, and at the Sanitary Institute of Great Britain it obtained the Prize Medal. It has been most favourably reported on in the "Lancet," "Engineering," "Engineer," "Builder," "Architect," "Chemical News," "Sanitary Record," "Society of Arts Journal," "Scientific American," "Journal of Chemical Society," "Moniteur," "L'Exposition de Paris," "Lloyd's Official List," "New York Tribune," "New York Times," "Comptes-Rendus," of the French Academy of Science, &c., &c. Copies of any of the above reports can be had on application; also samples for trial.
So great has been the demand for it since its introduction, that the proprietors, who were producing about 25 TONS PER WEEK in Liverpool, have been compelled to purchase Extensive Works in London, where they can manufacture about 50 TONS PER WEEK. They have also had to secure sufficient room to increase the production to 200 tons weekly, making them the largest producers of White Pigment in Europe.
WHITE LEAD possesses only one good property, viz., "covering power," it is poisonous, soon loses its opacity, and turns yellow with Sewer and other Gases, and prejudicially affects Iron and other metals.
OXIDE ZINC has scarcely half the covering power of lead, but it is whiter and retains its colour.
GRIFFITHS' PATENT ZINC WHITE has all the *good* properties of both the above without any of their drawbacks, viz., it has double the body of Lead, or of Oxide Zinc, has the most brilliant whiteness, will never change colour even in sulphuretted hydrogen (which destroys lead) and does not lose its opacity by age. It is calcined at a red heat in its manufacture, hence is almost indest